

*M. Pechran*  
I N S T I T U T E S  
O F  
E N G L I S H G R A M M A R ;

C O N T A I N I N G

I. THE DIFFERENT KINDS, RELATIONS,  
AND CHANGES OF WORDS.

II. SYNTAX, OR, THE RIGHT  
CONSTRUCTION OF SENTENCES.

W I T H A N

A P P E N D I X,

C O M P R E H E N D I N G A T A B L E O F V E R B S  
I R R E G U L A R L Y I N F L E C T E D ;

R e m a r k s o n s o m e G R A M M A T I C A L F I G U R E S ;

R U L E S O F P U N C T U A T I O N ;

A P R A X I S O N T H E G R A M M A R ,

A n d E x a m p l e s o f

T R U E A N D F A L S E C O N S T R U C T I O N .

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B Y R. H A R R I S O N .

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T H E

P R E F A C E.

*THE design of this little tract is to comprize the rudiments of English Grammar, in a plain, concise, and regular form, suited to the scholastic method of instruction. For this purpose, I have judged it of importance to avoid hard technical words, and long sentences, as unfit for the capacities of children. The minuter observations are thrown into the form of notes; and the inflections of Nouns, Verbs, &c. instead of being previously described by words, are chiefly delineated in their examples. I have endeavoured to render the definitions philosophical, as well as plain, and to conform strictly to the simplicity of the English Language,*

guage, retaining however, for obvious reasons, as many of the common terms of grammar, as were admissible into my plan.

The catechetical form of instruction, though accompanied with some advantages, is usually attended with this inconvenience, that the young scholar commits the answers to memory, without being at the trouble of understanding the questions, whereby the sense is left imperfect. I would rather recommend this method to be used at the discretion of the master, by way of examination, when it may be useful to depart from the written form. Trifling as these arrangements may appear, they are nevertheless to be considered of importance, if they produce any practical advantage to children, and their instructors.

Little originality is to be expected in a work of this nature. In what  
relates

*relates to Pronouns, however, I have chosen to depart from the common plan, having noticed under this class, those only that have the nature of Substantives. The usual distribution of them into possessive, relative, demonstrative, and distributive, seems unnecessary at least, if not without foundation. My, thy, our, and the like, are with more propriety termed Adjectives derived from Pronouns. The words this, that, each, the same, &c. are rather to be called Adjectives, whose substantives are frequently understood. They are no more entitled to the appellation of Pronouns, than the good, the wise, Adjectives of Number, and many others which it would be thought absurd to rank under this class.*

*If an apology be required for adding to the numerous publications on this subject, it is the following—*

*That*

*That our best Grammarians have confessedly written to persons of maturity and reflection, without any view to the early part of education— That others have engaged in the present plan with very considerable merit, but often with some material defect, which the judicious school-master would wish to have supplied. Faults of this nature are a general want of accuracy, an inattention to the simplicity of our own language, and particularly an imperfect Syntax; as also the adopting of too many of the terms and divisions of the Latin grammar. These the author of the following treatise hath endeavoured to avoid, and to unite perspicuity of expression with a comprehensive brevity: how far he hath succeeded in the attempt, it is not for him to determine.*

INSTITUTES  
OF  
ENGLISH GRAMMAR,  
&c.

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INTRODUCTION.

**G**RAMMAR is an art, which instructs us in the right use of language.

The ENGLISH GRAMMAR is a system of rules for speaking and writing the English language with propriety.

Grammar hath relation to  
WORDS, and SENTENCES.

B

A WORD

## 2 INSTITUTES OF

A WORD is the smallest significant part of speech.

A SENTENCE is an assemblage of words in just form and connection, expressing a complete sense.

### LETTERS.

A LETTER is the first element or least part of a word.

A SYLLABLE is the distinct sound of one or more letters, uttered with a single impulse of the voice.

The English Alphabet contains twenty-six letters, viz. A a, B b, C c, D d, E e, F f, G g, H h, I i, J j, K k, L l, M m, N n, O o, P p, Q q, R r, S s, T t, U u, V v, W w, X x, Y y, Z z.

Letters are divided into vowels, and CONSONANTS. A *vowel* is

is a letter, which makes a full and perfect sound of itself.

There are six vowels *a, e, i, o, u, y*. \*

*W*\* is either a single or a compound vowel.

The remaining nineteen letters are named *consonants*, because they make not a full and perfect sound without the help of a vowel.

Consonants are divided into MUTES and SEMIVOWELS.

The *mutes* cannot be sounded alone; † viz. *b, c, d, g, k, p, q, t*.

\* *Y* and *W* are equivocal. They appear to have something of the nature of *consonants* in such words as *young, yet; was, work*: they are clearly *vowels* in *my, apply; law, saw*, and the like.

† In the English alphabet, the names of the *mutes* are distinguished from those of the *semivowels*; the former beginning with a *consonant*, as *bee, cee, dee, &c.* the latter with a *vowel*, as *el, em, &c.*



#### 4 INSTITUTES OF

The *semivowels*, which make an imperfect sound of themselves, are *l, m, n, r, f, s*.—*L, m, n, r*, have also the appellation of *liquids*, because they easily mix with other consonants.

*Ÿ* answers to the softer *g* or *dg*.

*V* and *Z* are the harder sounds of *f* and *s*.

*H* is termed an *aspirate*, being only a short breathing before a word or syllable.\*

*X* is

\* There are several words in which *b* is not sounded; as *hour, heir, honour, honest, hospital, hostler, humour, humble*.

It is (a defect in the English, and perhaps in every other alphabet, that the same letters do not always express the same sounds. To give rules for *pronunciation* would not fall in with the design of this chapter, which is chiefly intended to explain the technical terms of orthography. Those who are desirous of such assistance we refer to spelling books



## ENGLISH GRAMMAR. 5

*X* is a *double* consonant composed of *k* and *s*.

A DIPHTHONG is the meeting of two vowels in one syllable; as *fair*, *deceit*.

### A TRIPH-

books or dictionaries calculated for the purpose. It may be curious however to exhibit a specimen of the varieties of sound expressed by the same letters; for example,

### VOWELS.

A in the words *man*, *face*, *what*, *ball*.

E *men*, *cohesion*, *me*, *yes*.

I *fit*, *bird*, *bind*, *machine*.

O *Pompey*, *alone*, *tomb*, *son*.

U *muse*, *number*, *busy*, *bury*.

### DIPHTHONGS.

AU *austere*, *aunt*, *gauge*.

EA *head*, *heart*, *ear*, *pear*.

EI *heir*, *weight*, *deceit*.

EO *George*, *people*, *jeopardy*.

EY *convey*, *Reynard*.

IE *die*, *friend*, *shield*, *mien*.

## 6 INSTITUTES OF

A TRIPHTHONG is the meeting of three vowels in one syllable; as *beauty*.

OA *broad, groan.*  
OO *door, moon, flood.*  
OU *youth, mouth, fourth, could.*  
OW *blow, now.*  
UA *guard, persuade.*  
UE *true, plague.*  
UI *build, sluice, guide.*  
EAU *beauty, beau.*  
IEU *lieu, lieutenant.*

### CONSONANTS.

C and G soft, as *cinnamon, ginger*;  
hard, as *camel, goose.*  
S *this, arose.*  
T *talk, satiety, nation.*  
X *vex, Xerxes.*

### DOUBLE CONSONANTS.

CH *chorus, church, chaise.*  
GH *ghost, laughter, might.*  
TH *think, then.*

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## P A R T I.

*Of the different KINDS, RELATIONS,  
and CHANGES of WORDS.*

**W**ORDS may be conveniently arranged under the following classes ; NOUN, PRONOUN, ADJECTIVE, VERB, PARTICIPLE, ADVERB, CONJUNCTION, PREPOSITION and INTERJECTION.

### Of NOUNS.

A NOUN OR SUBSTANTIVE is the name of whatever we distinctly perceive, understand or  
B 4 discourse

6  
8 INSTITUTES OF

discourse of;\* as a *man*, a *tree*,  
*goodness*, *truth*.

Nouns may be divided into  
COMMON and PROPER.

A noun *common* belongs to all  
of a kind; as a *man*, a *city*, a  
*river*.

A noun *proper* is the name of  
an individual of a kind; as  
*Julius Cæsar*, *London*, *The Danube*.

The terminations or endings  
of nouns are changed on account  
of NUMBER, CASE, and GENDER.

\* DIRECTION. If therefore we pre-  
fix the words "I speak of"—whatever  
word completes the sense is a noun;  
as I speak of *virtue*, *wisdom*, *gold*. The  
young scholar may be usefully exercised  
in thus reciting a number of substan-  
tives.

Of

## ENGLISH GRAMMAR. II

But many plurals are formed irregularly ; as *man, men ; foot, feet.*\*

If the singular end in *y*, preceded by a consonant, the plural shall end in *ies* ; as *beauty, beauties*.

### OF CASE.

There are two CASES, the NOMINATIVE, and the POSSESSIVE.

The *nominative* case is the name itself ; as *George*.

\* To which may be added, *woman, women ; child, children ; brother, brethren ; ox, oxen ;* as also *die, dice ; louse, lice ; mouse, mice ; goose, geese ; sow, sows ; penny, pence ; tooth, teeth ; cow, cows ;* now obsolete.

Note, *brother* has two plurals in use, *brothers, brethren ;* the former of which is applied to natural relations, the other used in a figurative sense, as when we say “ Men and brethren.” *Die, dice* is used by gamblers ; *die* used by coiners has the regular plural *dies*.

The

The *possessive* denotes property or possession; as *George's* book.

The possessive is formed by adding *s*, with an apostrophe\* before it, to the nominative.†

But to a plural ending in *s*, and sometimes to a singular in *s*, the apostrophe only is added;

\* The apostrophe denotes the want of an *i* which was formerly inserted; as *Godis* grace, *God's* grace. The vulgar error, that it was a contraction of the pronoun *his*, has been long exploded. It would be absurd to suppose that *Mary's* book was put for *Mary his* book, or the *children's* play for the *children his* play. But the regular derivation of this case from the Saxon possessive determines the matter beyond a doubt.

† When several names are coupled together, in the possessive case, the apostrophe with *s* may be joined to the last of them, and understood to the rest; as *John, James, and Robert's* horse.

as

as the *soldiers'* valour; for *righteousness'* sake.\*

## OF GENDER.

NOUNS have properly two GENDERS; the MASCULINE to denote the male kind; and the FEMININE to denote the female.

When there is no distinction of sex, a noun is said to be of the NEUTER gender.†

The

\* The *s* is sometimes omitted after proper names, ending in *x* or *s*; as “*Festus* came into *Felix'* room.” “The wrath of *Peleus'* son.” This is less allowable in prose than poetry. *Lowth.*

If the term denoting property or possession, consist of several words, the apostrophe is usually subjoined to the last of them; as *the king of Great Britain's* army.

† When personified the following words are considered as masculines; *sun, time, death, sleep, love.*

*Virtue*



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The feminine gender is sometimes expressed by adding *ess* to the masculine; as *lion, lioness*;\* but generally without regard to rule.†

Inflec-

*Virtue* and *vice* with their species; the *soul*, the *earth*, the *moon*, the *church*, *religion*, *nature*, *fortune*, *ship*, *vessel*, *gun*, with the names of *countries* and *cities*, are feminine.

\* With some analogy to this rule we find the following nouns: *abbot, abbess*; *duke, duchess*; *governor, governess*; *marquis, marchioness*; *master, mistress*; *lad, lass* (*laddeß*).

Many masculines in *tor* make their feminines in *trix*; as *executor, executrix*. *Hero* makes *heroine*.

† The distinction of sex is frequently denoted by different words, as in the following table.

<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
Bachelor,	Maid.	Brother,	Sister.
Boar,	Sow.	Buck,	Doe.
Boy,	Girl.	Bull,	Cow.
Bridegroom,	Bride.	Bullock,	Heifer.
			Cock,



Inflection of a regular Noun.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
Nom. <i>River,</i>	Nom. <i>Rivers,</i>
Poss. <i>River's.</i>	Poss. <i>Rivers'.</i> *
	Inflec-

<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
Cock,	Hen.	Milter,	Spawner.
Dog,	Bitch,	Nephew,	Niece.
Drake,	Duck,	Ram,	Ewe.
Father,	Mother.	Son,	Daughter.
Friar,	Nun.	Sloven,	Slut.
Gander,	Goose.	Stag,	Hind.
Husband,	Wife.	Uncle,	Aunt.
Horse,	Mare.	Widower,	Widow.
King,	Queen.	Wizard,	Witch.
Lord,	Lady.	Whoremonger,	Whore.
Man,	Woman.		

The sex is also marked by the addition of words that belong to particular males and females, or by the pronouns *he* and *she*; as, a *jack-ass*, a *cock-sparrow*, a *he-goat*.

\* The possessive plural is seldom used. We generally chuse to express the same idea by the help of the preposition *of*; as *the banks of the rivers*, rather than  
*the*

## Inflection of an irregular Noun.

*Sing.**Plur.*Nom. *Child,*Nom. *Children,*Poss. *Child's.*Poss. *Children's.*

*the rivers' banks.* The harsh termination of some possessives in the singular number is avoided in the same manner; as *the house's situation*, would better be rendered *the situation of the house.*

## C H A P. II.

### Of P R O N O U N S.

**A** PRONOUN is a word used instead of a noun ; as *I* for *my name* ; *he* for *his name*.

Pronouns may be considered with respect to PERSON, GENDER, CASE and NUMBER.

There are three *persons* answering to the different subjects of discourse.

The *first* person is, when the speaker speaks of himself, as *I* ; or of himself jointly with others, as *we*.

The *second* person is put for the person or persons spoken to ; as *thou*, *ye*.

The

## 18 INSTITUTES OF

The *third* person is, when we speak concerning any other person or thing; as *he, she, it*.

Note, Every noun and pronoun is of the third person, except *I* plural *we*, and *thou* plural *you* or *ye*.

But if an address be made to any particular person or thing, it becomes of the *second* person.\*

The *first* and *second* persons have no distinction of gender.†

In the *third* person the pro-

\* As *O sun! O moon!—Angels and ministers of grace defend us.* We naturally supply the pronoun *thou* or *ye*. *O thou sun! O thou moon!—Ye angels and ministers of grace defend us.*

† It would be unnecessary, because the objects to which they refer are supposed to be present, and consequently the sex to be known.

nouns

## ENGLISH GRAMMAR. 19

nouns HE, SHE and IT,\* are respectively MASCULINE, FEMININE and NEUTER.

Pronouns, like unto nouns, are inflected with NUMBER and CASE.

Some pronouns have a case peculiar to themselves, which is called the *objective* or *oblique*, and follows verbs and prepositions.

### Inflection of Pronouns.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
Nom. <i>I,</i>	Nom. <i>We,</i>
Poss. <i>Mine,†</i>	Poss. <i>Ours,</i>
Objec. <i>Me.</i>	Objec. <i>Us.</i>

\* The neuter pronoun *it* is often used with reference to a noun of the masculine or feminine gender, and even of the plural number in such phrases as *It is I*; *It is he*; *It is they*.

† Some will have *mine* to be an adjective.

C

Nom.

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*Sing.*

*Plur.*

Nom. <i>Thou,</i>	Nom. * <i>You or ye,</i>
Poss. <i>Thine,†</i>	Poss. <i>Yours,</i>
Objec. <i>Thee.</i>	Objec. <i>You.</i>
Nom. <i>He,</i>	Nom. <i>They,</i>
Poss. <i>His,</i>	Poss. <i>Theirs,</i>
Objec. <i>Him.</i>	Objec. <i>Them.</i>
Nom. <i>She,</i>	Nom. <i>They,</i>
Poss. <i>Hers,</i>	Poss. <i>Theirs,</i>
Objec. <i>Her.</i>	Objec. <i>Them.</i>
Nom. <i>It,</i>	Nom. <i>They,</i>
Poss. <i>Its,</i>	Poss. <i>—</i>
Objec. <i>It.</i>	Objec. <i>Them.</i>

\* This plural number of the pronoun *thou*, is generally applied to a single person by way of courtesy or respect. *Thou* in the singular number is an appellation seldom given but to persons of inferior rank. Yet it is still retained in the sublime and solemn stile, and always in the adoration of the Supreme Being.

† Some will have *thine* to be an adjective.

Nom.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
Nom. <i>One,</i>	Nom. <i>Ones,</i>
Poss. <i>One's,</i>	Poss. <i>—</i>
Objec. <i>One.</i>	Objec. <i>Ones.</i>
Nom. <i>Other,</i>	Nom. <i>Others,</i>
Poss. <i>Other's,</i>	Poss. <i>Others',</i>
Objec. <i>Other.</i>	Objec. <i>Others.</i>

*Who*,\* *which*,† and *that*, are termed *relatives*, because they relate to a preceding or following noun.

\* The RELATIVE partakes of the nature of the *pronoun* and the *conjunction*.

† *Which* is frequently a pronominal adjective, and may be united with a substantive. *That*, when a relative, cannot be joined with a substantive.

*Note.* The words *myself*, *thyself*, &c. which are sometimes stiled pronouns, are rather the pronominal adjectives *my*, *thy*, &c. joined to the substantive *self*. *Ourself* is only used in the royal proclamations. *Himself* and *themselves* seem to be a corruption of *his self*, *their selves*.



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*Who* is thus declined :

<i>Sing.</i>	Nom. <i>Who,</i>
and	Poss. <i>Whose,</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	Objec. <i>Whom.</i>

In like manner is declined its compound *whosoever*.

<i>Sing.</i>	Nom. <i>Whosoever,</i>
and	Poss. <i>Whosoever,</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	Objec. <i>Whomsoever.</i>



C H A P. III.

Of A D J E C T I V E S.

**A**N ADJECTIVE expresseth some quality or property of a noun, to which it requires to be united ;\* as *great, wise, good.*  
Adjec-

\* An adjective therefore always refers to a substantive expressed or understood.

**DIRECTION.** An adjective will admit the word *thing* after it, as a GOOD THING. Most adjectives also may be compared ; as *fair, fairer, fairest.*

It will greatly assist the young scholar if he be required to find adjectives to a given substantive ; as for example, to the word GOLD : *yellow* gold, *precious* gold, *fine* gold. On the other hand, he may find substantives to a given  
C 3 adjective ;

Adjectives change their termination only on account of COMPARISON.

Except *this*, plur. *these*; *that*, plur. *those*; *enough*, plur. *enow*.\*

There are three degrees of comparison; the POSITIVE, the COMPARATIVE, and the SUPERLATIVE.

The *positive* expresseth the simple quality; as *hard*.

The *comparative* somewhat in-

adjective; as for example, to the word HIGH; high *tree*, high *mountain*, high *tower*, &c. Afterwards let him compare the adjectives, and inflect the substantives, by which he will learn to distinguish their grammatical properties.

\* *Enough* seems applied to quantity, and *enow* to number; as *money enough*; *books enow*.

creaseth

creaseth the signification of the positive ; as *harder*.\*

The *superlative* expresseth the quality in the highest degree ; as *hardest*.\*

Example of the Comparison of  
Adjectives.

*Positive. Comparative. Superlative.*

Hard	harder†	hardest†
Wise	wiser	wisest
Lovely	lovelier	loveliest.

\* Double comparatives and superlatives are improper ; as *more wiser*, *most handsomest*. Yet the phrase *most bighest* hath been supposed to acquire a peculiar propriety from the subject to which it is applied.

† For the sake of continuing the accent, it sometimes becomes necessary to double the final consonant ; as *fit*, *fitter*, *fitteft*.

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The following adjectives are compared irregularly, viz.

<i>Pos.</i>	<i>Comp.</i>	<i>Superl.</i>
Good,	better,	best.
Bad,	worse*,	worst.
Little,	less*,	least.
Much,	more,	most.
Near,	nearer,	nearest & next.
Late,	later, †	latest & last.
Far,	farther,	farthest.

Adjectives, which cannot be increased in signification, do not admit of comparison; as *all*, *every*, &c.

Many adjectives, and especially those that consist of several

\* *Worse* and *lesser* seem ungrammatical.

† *Latter* is also used, but with some variety of signification; *later* always refers to time; *latter* to time, or to the order in which any thing is mentioned.

syllables,

syllables,\* are compared by the help of particles; as *extraordinary*, *more extraordinary*, *most extraordinary*.

Certain adjectives derived from pronouns are called *pronominal*; as

\* Dr. Johnson has given the following list of dissyllables which are seldom compared without particles, viz. such as end in

some; as fulsome.	dy; as woody.
ful; as careful.	fy; as puffy.
ing; as trifling.	ky; as rocky, ex-
ous; as porous.	cept lucky.
ess; as careless.	my; as roomy.
ed; as wretched.	ny; as rainy.
id; as candid.	py; as ropy, ex-
al; as mortal.	cept happy.
ent; as recent.	ary; as hoary
ain; as certain.	

*Note.* In some words the superlative is formed by adding the termination *most*; as *utmost*, *foremost*, *undermost*, *uppermost*, *outmost*, *inmost*. Some of these have no positives in use. *Former* has neither positive nor superlative.

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*my, thy, our, your, his, her, their.* Others with less propriety are so named, because their substantives are frequently understood ; as *which, what, each, either, whether, the same, this, that, any, some,* and the like.

*Which*\* and *what* are also called *relatives*, and when a question is asked they are termed *interrogatives*.

## ARTICLES.†

ARTICLES are the words *a, an,* and *the*, used before nouns, to determine their signification.

*A,*

\* *Which*, if a pronominal adjective, seems to have the signification of *and this*, or *and that*. *What* answers to *that which* ; as *tell me what you have seen*, or *that which you have seen*.

† I have ranked Articles under the class of *adjectives*, to the nature of which they strictly correspond.

*A,*

*A*, or *an*, relates to one of a kind, but not one in particular ; as *a man*, *a ship*.

Hence it is called the *indefinite* article.

*Note.* *A* is used before a consonant, and *an* before a vowel, or *b* not founded.

*The* signifies, that some particular person or thing is referred to ; as *the men*, *the ship*.

Hence it is called the *definite* article.

Where no article is prefixed, the substantive is taken in a general, and comprehensive sense ; as *Man is mortal*.

*A*, or *an*, is applied only to nouns in the *singular* number. *The* is used before nouns in *either* number.



## C H A P. IV.

OF VERBS and PARTICIPLES.\*

A VERB affirmeth somewhat of a noun, and betokeneth *to do, to be, or to be in some state*; as the bird *flies*; John *is* diligent; Peter *sleeps*.

The noun concerning which it affirms, is called the SUBJECT of the verb.†

\* DIRECTION. Whatever word makes a complete sentence with a noun, is a verb. It may also be distinguished by admitting the personal pronouns before it; as *I love, thou lovest, &c.* It is called a VERB or WORD, as being the chief word in every sentence.

† The subject of the verb is the word that answers to the question *who, or what?* before the verb; as *the bird flies. What flies?* Ans. *The bird.*

There



There are two kinds of verbs, TRANSITIVE and INTRANSITIVE.

A verb is called *transitive*, when its meaning passes from the subject to an OBJECT,\* or following noun; as Hannibal *defeated* the Romans.

A verb is called *intransitive* or *neuter*, when its meaning doth not require an object or following noun; as they *laugh*, we *rejoice*.

A verb is inflected with NUMBER, PERSON, TIME, and MODE.

### OF NUMBER and PERSON.

There are two NUMBERS, the *singular* and the *plural*; and three PERSONS in each number.

\* The object answers to the question *whom*, or *what*? after the verb; as *Hannibal defeated the Romans. Hannibal defeated whom?* Ans. *The Romans.*

A verb

## 32 INSTITUTES OF

A verb is of the *first person*, when preceded by *I* or *we*; of the *second person*, when preceded by a noun or pronoun in the *second person*; and when any other noun or pronoun becomes the subject of the verb, it is of the *third person*.

### OF TENSES and TIMES.

There are two TENSES or TIMES; the *present*, and the *preterite* or *past*.

### OF M O D E S.

A VERB hath four MODES; \* the *indicative*, the *imperative*, the *subjunctive*, and the *infinitive*.

\* A MODE signifies the particular manner in which a verb expresses its meaning.

The

The *indicative mode* declareth somewhat, as *thou lovest* ; or asketh a question, as *lovest thou*?

The *imperative* entreateth or commandeth ; as *love thou*.

The *subjunctive* is used to express doubt or uncertainty\* after the words *although, if, whomsoever, unless, &c.*† as *unless he love*.

The *infinitive mode*‡ has commonly the sign *to* before it, and in signification is like unto a noun ; as *boys love to play*, i. e. *boys love play*.

\* For if no uncertainty be implied after the words *although, if, &c.* the verb retains the indicative mode.

† To which may be added, *whether, except, whatsoever, before, provided, e'er, and words of wishing*.

‡ So called because it hath no distinction or limits of number and person.

Of

## OF PARTICIPLES.

A PARTICIPLE is derived from a verb, and has the nature both of the verb and of the adjective.\*

A verb hath two PARTICIPLES, one of the *present*, another of the *preterite tense*.

The participle present ends in *ing*; as *loving*.

The participle preterite of a regular verb ends in *ed*; as *loved*.

\* When a participle loses its respect to time, it becomes a mere adjective; as *a learned man*.

The present participle is sometimes changed into a substantive; as *he loves singing and dancing*. 'The same participle with a preposition before it, and still retaining its verbal government, answers to what in Latin is called the *gerund*; as *virtue consists in doing good*.

Inflection

Inflection of regular Verbs.

TO LEARN. TO IMPROVE.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

<i>I learn,</i>	<i>We learn,</i>
<i>Thou learnest,*</i>	<i>Ye learn,</i>
<i>He learneth† or learns.‡ They learn.</i>	

<i>I improve,</i>	<i>We improve,</i>
<i>Thou improvest,</i>	<i>Ye improve,</i>
<i>He improveth† or They improve.</i>	
<i>improves.‡</i>	

\* It sometimes becomes necessary to double the final consonant, when preceded by a short vowel, in order to continue the accent; as *I forget*; *thou forgettest*.

† This termination is used in solemn language.

‡ This termination is used in familiar language.

Preterite

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## Preterite Tense.

Sing.

Plur.

<i>I learned,</i>	<i>We learned,</i>
<i>Thou learnedst,</i>	<i>Ye learned,</i>
<i>He learned.</i>	<i>They learned.</i>

<i>I improved,</i>	<i>We improved,</i>
<i>Thou improvedst,*</i>	<i>Ye improved,</i>
<i>He improved.</i>	<i>They improved.</i>

## IMPERATIVE MODE.

Sing.

Plur.

<i>Learn, or learn thou,</i>	<i>Learn, or learn ye.</i>
<i>Improve, or im- prove thou,</i>	<i>Improve, or im- prove ye.</i>

\* This termination of the second person preterite, on account of its harshness, is seldom used, and especially in the irregular verbs.

SUB -

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

Present Tense.

Sing.

Plur.

*If I learn,  
If thou learn,  
If he learn.*

*If we learn,  
If ye learn,  
If they learn.*

*If I improve,  
If thou improve,  
If he improve.*

*If we improve,  
If ye improve,  
If they improve.*

Preterite Tense.

*If I learned,  
If thou learned,  
If he learned.*

*If we learned,  
If ye learned,  
If they learned.*

*If I improved,  
If thou improved,  
If he improved.*

*If we improved,  
If ye improved,  
If they improved.*

D

INFI.



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## INFINITIVE MODE.

*To learn.*                      *To improve.*

### PARTICIPLES.

Present.	Preterite.
<i>Learning,</i>	<i>Learned.</i>
<i>Improving,*</i>	<i>Improved.</i>

*Note.* Many verbs form both the preterite tense and the preterite participle irregularly; as *I rise*; pret. *I rose*; part. pret. *I am risen*. See the *Appendix*.

\* The *e* is sometimes preserved in order to prevent ambiguity in signification. Thus it is advisable to write *singeing* from the verb to *singe*, by way of distinction from *singing*, the participle of the verb to *sing*.

*X* final is retained before *i*. But if it be followed by any other letter, it is changed into *i*; as, *To cry, criest, crying, cried*.

The

The preterite participle generally ends in *d*, *t*, or *n*; as *loved*, *taught*, *slain*.

Other circumstances in the time and manner of verbs, are expressed by the help of certain verbs called AUXILIARIES.

The principal auxiliary verbs are as follows.\*

\* *Note.* The verb TO HAVE is joined to the *participle preterite*. The verb TO BE is joined to either participle. The other auxiliaries are joined to the *infinitive mode*.

The verbs *to do*, *to have*, *to will*, and *to be*, are not always auxiliaries, but sometimes principal verbs.

Sometimes two or more auxiliaries are joined together before a participle, and then the first usually expresses the manner, and the latter the time. The first only admits of variation; as *I might have loved*, *thou mightest have loved*.

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TO DO.\*

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present Tense.

Sing.

Plur.

<i>I do,</i>	<i>We do,</i>
<i>Thou doest or dost,</i>	<i>Ye do,</i>
<i>He doth† or does.†</i>	<i>They do.</i>

Preterite Tense.

<i>I did,</i>	<i>We did,</i>
<i>Thou didst,</i>	<i>Ye did,</i>
<i>He did.</i>	<i>They did.</i>

IMPER. SUBJUNC. &c.

PARTICIPLES.

Present *doing*. Preterite *done*.

\* *Do* expresses the meaning with greater energy ; as “ Indeed I *do* speak truth.”

† *Doth* is used in solemn, *does* in familiar language.

To

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TO HAVE.\*

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present Tense.

Sing.	Plur.
<i>I have,</i>	<i>We have,</i>
<i>Thou hast,</i>	<i>Ye have,</i>
<i>He hath† or has†.</i>	<i>They have.</i>

Preterite Tense.

<i>I had,</i>	<i>We had,</i>
<i>Thou hadst,</i>	<i>Ye had,</i>
<i>He had.</i>	<i>They had.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE, INFINITIVE, &c.

PARTICIPLES.

Present, *having*. Preterite, *had*.

\* The auxiliary *have* relates to time now past. Its preterite *had* signifies time past with respect to a former period.

† *Hath* is used in solemn, *has* in familiar language.

TO BE.\*

## INDICATIVE MODE.

## Present Tense.

Sing.	Plur.
<i>I am,</i>	<i>We are,</i>
<i>Thou art,</i>	<i>Ye are,</i>
<i>He is.</i>	<i>They are.</i>

## Preterite Tense.

<i>I was,</i>	<i>We were,</i>
<i>Thou wast,</i>	<i>Ye were,</i>
<i>He was.</i>	<i>They were.</i>

## IMPERATIVE MODE.

*Be or be thou.      Be or be ye.*

\* The auxiliary *to be* contains a simple affirmation. When joined to the *participle present*, it asserts with greater exactness and force: when joined to the *participle preterite*, it implies the suffering or receiving of what is expressed; as *I am writing. Thou art beaten.*

SUB.

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

Sing.	Plur.
<i>If I be,</i>	<i>If we be,</i>
<i>If thou be,</i>	<i>If ye be,</i>
<i>If he be.</i>	<i>If they be.</i>

Preterite Tense.

<i>If I were,</i>	<i>If we were,</i>
<i>If thou wert,</i>	<i>If ye were,</i>
<i>If he were.</i>	<i>If they were.</i>

PARTICIPLES.

Present, *being*. Preterite, *been*.

The verbs *shall*, *will*, *may*, *can*, have two forms, the one ABSOLUTE, the other CONDITIONAL.

D 4

SHALL.

## SHALL.\*

## Absolute Form.

Sing.

Plur.

*I shall,**We shall,**Thou shalt,**Ye shall,**He shall.**They shall.*

## Conditional Form.

*I should,**We should,**Thou shouldest,**Ye should,**He should.**They should.*

In like manner is declined  
WILL,† conditional form WOULD.

MAY.

\* *Shall*, in the first person, simply foretells; in the second and third persons, it promises, engages, commands or threatens.

† *Will*, in the first person, promises, engages, or threatens; in the second and third persons, it only foretells.

But when a question is asked, the signification of these verbs is materially affected.



MAY. \*

Absolute Form.

Sing.	Plur.
<i>I may,</i>	<i>We may,</i>
<i>Thou mayest,</i>	<i>Ye may,</i>
<i>He may.</i>	<i>They may.</i>

Conditional.

<i>I might,</i>	<i>We might,</i>
<i>Thou mightest,</i>	<i>Ye might,</i>
<i>He might.</i>	<i>They might.</i>

affected. *Shall*, in the first and third person, consults the *will of another*; as *Shall I walk or ride?* and *will*, in the second person, implies *intention* as well as event; as *Will you go to the race?*

*Note.* *Will*, when a principal verb, is regularly inflected; as *I will, thou willest.*

\* *May* signifies *right, liberty, or possibility.*

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CAN.\*

## Absolute Form.

Sing.	Plur.
<i>I can,</i>	<i>We can,</i>
<i>Thou canst,</i>	<i>Ye can,</i>
<i>He can.</i>	<i>They can.</i>

## Conditional.

<i>I could,</i>	<i>We could,</i>
<i>Thou couldst,</i>	<i>Ye could,</i>
<i>He could.</i>	<i>They could.</i>

The verb MUST is undeclined.†

\* *Can* signifies the *power* of doing any thing.

† *Must* implies *necessity*.

The scholar may very properly be exercised in going through the several auxiliaries in connection with the principal verbs.

## With the INFINITIVE MODE.

I do love. I shall love. I will love.  
I may love. I can love. I must love.  
With

## ENGLISH GRAMMAR. 47

### With the PARTICIPLE PRESENT.

I am loving. I shall be loving. I will be loving. I may be loving. I can be loving. I must be loving.

I have been loving. I shall have been loving. I will have been loving. I may have been loving. I can have been loving. I must have been loving.

### With the PRETERITE PARTICIPLE.

I am loved. I shall be loved. I will be loved. I may be loved. I can be loved. I must be loved.

I have loved. I shall have loved. I will have loved. I may have loved. I can have loved. I must have loved.

I have been loved. I shall have been loved. I will have been loved. I may have been loved. I can have been loved. I must have been loved.

## C H A P. V.

OF ADVERBS, CONJUNCTIONS, PRE-  
POSITIONS, and INTERJECTIONS.

## OF A D V E R B S.

**A**DVERBS are contractions of sentences, or parts of a sentence, generally serving to denote some circumstance or manner of an action.\*

\* Adverbs are commonly distributed into many kinds, which it would be tedious to enumerate. The principal divisions are those of *time*; as *now, often, sometimes, to-day, then, ever, never, &c.* of *place*; as *where, here, hence, thence, whither, thither, &c.* of *number*; as *once, twice, thrice, &c.* of *affirming and denying*; as *yes, no, truly, not, &c.* and of *quality*, which are very numerous, and usually end in *ly*; as *mercifully, justly.*

They

They are frequently added to verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs; as *he reads well*; *he is very diligent*; *he is not greatly to be blamed*.

Many adverbs end in *ly*; as *wisely*, *happily*.

Some adverbs are compared; as *often*, *oftener*, *oftenest*.\*

## OF CONJUNCTIONS.

A CONJUNCTION joineth sentences together, and shews the manner of their dependance upon each other; as *Peter, John, and James run*.†

Of

\* Some adverbs are irregularly compared like the adjectives from which they are derived; as *much*, *more*, *most*; *little*, *less*, *least*.

† Which may be resolved into three sentences, viz. *Peter runs*, *John runs*, *James runs*.

Note

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Of conjunctions some are *copulative*, and some are *disjunctive*.

A conjunction *copulative* continues the same sense; as *and* *also*.

A *disjunctive* expresses an opposition of meaning; as *but*, *although*, *unless*.

### OF PREPOSITIONS.\*

A PREPOSITION is used to shew the relation of words to each other;

*Note.* The principal conjunctions are, *again*, *albeit*, *also*, *although*, *and*, *as*, *because*, *both*, *but*, *either*, *else*, *except*, *for*, *however*, *if*, *indeed*, *lest*, *moreover*, *neither*, *nevertheless*, *nor*, *notwithstanding*, *or*, *save*, *seeing*, *since*, *so*, *than*, *that*, *therefore*, *though*, *whereas*, *wherefore*, *whether*.

\* *Note.* Most prepositions are contained in the following catalogue.

*Above*, *about*, *after*, *against*, *amidst*,  
around,

other ; as, *He went from Manchester, through Derby, to London.*

## OF INTERJECTIONS.

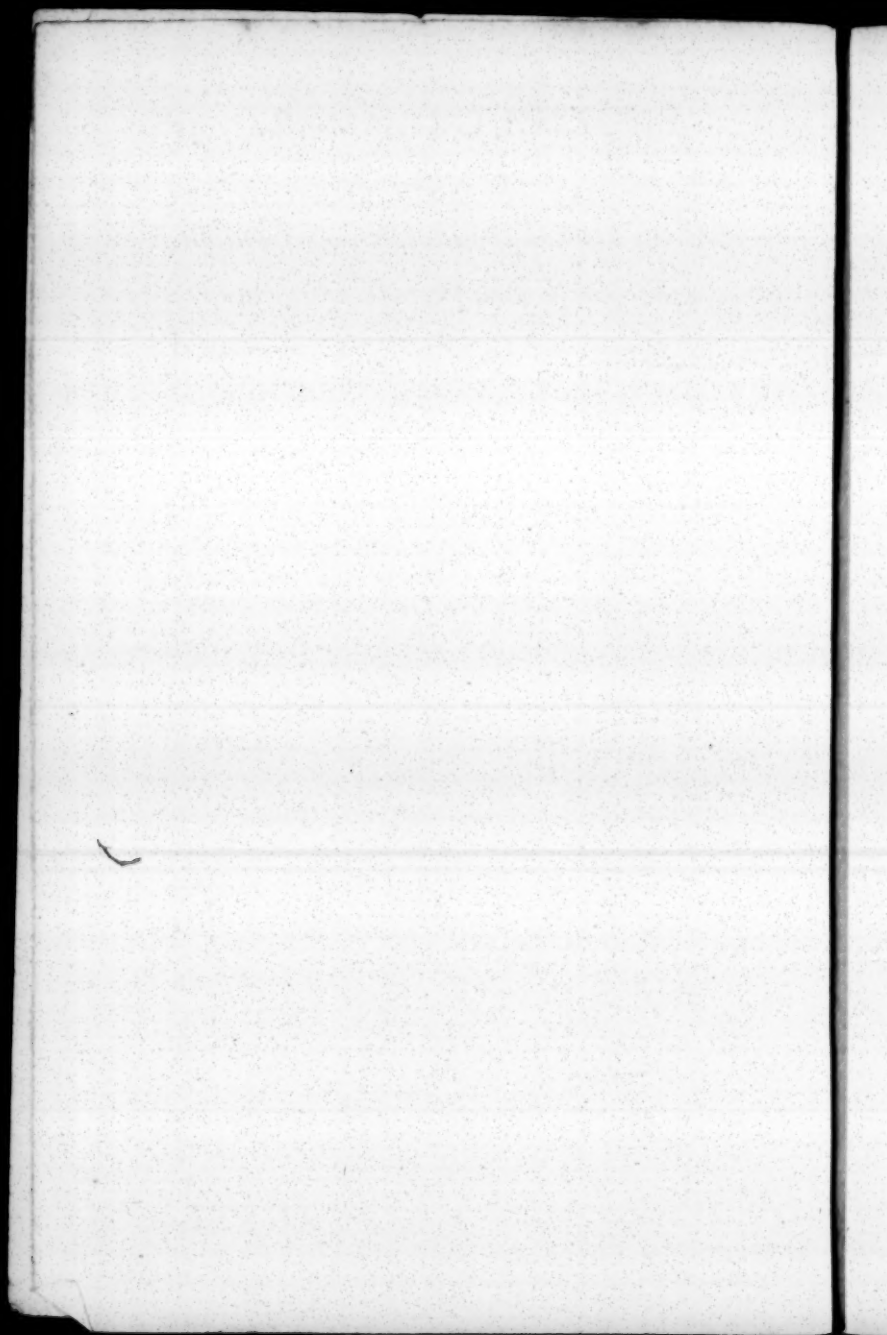
AN INTERJECTION is a word expressing a sudden emotion of the mind ; as *alas, O, fie.*

*around, at, before, behind, below, beneath, beside, between, betwixt, beyond, by, down, for, from, in, into, nigh, of, off, on, over, out, through, throughout, to, towards, under, underneath, until, up, upon, with, within, without.*

The word *a* seems to be a preposition, perhaps a contraction of *on*, in such phrases, as, *I went a fishing.*

Prepositions are often prefixed to verbs in composition ; as to *overtake*. There are also certain particles of this nature, which are combined with verbs, but have no separate existence in our language ; as *be, mis, &c.* in the words *besal, misapply, &c.* Prepositions are frequently subjoined to verbs, in which case they assume the nature of the adverb, and considerably affect the meaning of the verb ; as *to give over, to make out.*





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INSTITUTES  
OF  
ENGLISH GRAMMAR,  
&c.

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PART II.

*Of* SYNTAX *or the* RIGHT CON-  
STRUCTION *of* SENTENCES.

SYNTAX may be considered  
with respect to CONCORD,  
GOVERNMENT, and POSITION.

*Concord* is when words are re-  
quired to be in like number,  
case, gender or person.

*Government*

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*Government* is when one word causes another to be in some case or form.

*Position* is the proper arrangement of words.

### RULES of CONCORD.

I. The verb agrees with its subject in number and person.

EXAMPLE.\* *I learn. Thou improvest. He reads. We perceive.*

\* Examples of this nature may at first view appear trifling and unnecessary; but perhaps experience will shew them to be of use. In the Latin language it is common to exemplify particular rules, before we proceed to resolve long and complicated sentences. And I am persuaded the same method will be equally advantageous to the English scholar. Exercises of *false construction* will be attended with singular benefit; a short specimen of which is inserted in the Appendix.

*Ye*

*Ye understand. They write. The rose withers. The birds fly. I grieved. Thou laughedst. Peter wept. We danced. Ye played. They sang.*

II. Two or more subjects of the singular number, with a copulative conjunction between them, require a verb plural.\*

*England and Scotland are separated by the Tweed. Pope, Addi-*

\* Different subjects connected by a disjunctive conjunction require a singular verb; as *Temerity or diffidence is alike unfavourable to success.*

Sometimes the verb is used in the singular number after several subjects, connected with a copulative conjunction, being supposed to have a separate reference to each of them. This is more especially the case, when the subjects are nearly allied to each other in signification; as *Trade and commerce is productive of many advantages. Harmony and love is to be preferred before discord and hatred.*

E

son,

*son, and Swift were cotemporary. Knowledge and virtue are preferable to riches.*

III. A noun of multitude may be joined either to the singular or plural number of the verb.\*

*The people rejoiceth. The people rejoice. The parliament are assembled. The army is disbanded.*

\* It is proper however to consider whether the noun convey a singular or plural idea. The following sentences are faulty in this respect. “And re-  
“stores to this *island* that tranquillity  
“and repose to which *they* had been  
“strangers.” “What reason *have the*  
“*church* of Rome to talk of modesty  
“in this case.” *Island* and *church* are not collective nouns. LOWTH.

Consistency also requires that we do not use the singular and the plural number promiscuously, as applied to the same subject, but adhere to that form which we prefer. Thus we are not to say, *The parliament are assembled: It will soon be dissolved.*

IV. Sometimes an infinitive mode, sometimes a clause of a sentence becomes the subject of the verb.\*

To err *is human*; to forgive *divine*. To mourn without measure *is folly*; not to mourn at all *insensibility*.

V. The adjectives *this*, *that*, and *enough*† agree with their substantives in number.

\* An infinitive mode, or a clause of a sentence may become the antecedent of a relative; as, *We are required to fear God and keep his commandments, which is the whole duty of man*. A clause may also stand for the substantive to an adjective; as, *The happiness of my life depends on my being connected with your family by the nearest and tenderest ties in the world*.

† The adjective *enough* always follows the substantive to which it belongs. See the note p. 24.

*This man is wise. These men are happy. That boy is playful. Those boys are diligent. There is food enough. We have apples enow.*

VI. Pronouns must correspond in number and gender with the nouns which they represent.\*

*Virgil is called the prince of Latin poets. He was born at Mantua.*

*Agrippina was the wife of Clau-*

\* There is a remarkable exception to this rule in the application of *you*, the plural of *thou*, to a single person, see p. 20.

*Note.* The English, like some other languages, observes a priority with respect to persons, when a pronoun in the plural number has relation to different persons. The first is preferred to the second, and the second to the third; as *James, and William, and I are school-fellows: we belong to the same class. You and Edward, and John are neighbours: you live in the same parish.*

*dus:*



*dius : and she is said to have poisoned him in order to make her son emperor.*

VII. The relative is of the same number and person as its antecedent, and the verb agrees with it accordingly.

*Thou who hatest reproof art unwise. He who is diligent merits praise. I who am content do not envy. The horse which runs will stumble. The fishes which swim will be caught.*

VIII. A noun or pronoun put in apposition with another, *i. e.* in order to express or explain its meaning more fully, shall be in the same case.

*Augustus the Roman emperor, he who succeeded Julius Cæsar, is variously described.*

*William the Conqueror was a powerful prince.*

## RULES of GOVERNMENT.

IX. The pronoun coming before the verb must be in the nominative case.

*I walk. Thou seest. We love. She reads. They hear.*

X. The pronoun following the verb must be in the objective case.

*I praise him. Thou lovest me. He blamed them. He admonished us. We have found you.*

XI. But the verb *to be*, except in the infinitive mode, is followed by the nominative case of the pronoun.

*This is he. Who art thou? Is it I? We are they. I believe it to be him.*

XII. If there come no subject, expressed or understood, between the relative and the verb,  
the

the relative shall be the subject of the verb.

*The boy who is diligent shall be rewarded. They that seek wisdom shall find her. Those pleasures are most to be valued, which accompany us, through the whole of our existence.*

XIII. If a subjective, expressed or understood, come between the relative *who* and the verb, the relative must be put in the objective case.

*He is the man whom the king delighteth to honour. Men commonly hate him whom they fear. The boys whom you sent are returned.*

XIV. When a question is asked by the relative *who*, and the answer given by the pronoun only, they shall both be put in the same case.

Q. Who chuses to walk? A. I.

E 4

Q.

Q. Whose *book is this*? A. Mine.

Q. Whom *did you see*? A. Him.\*

XV. The relation of property or possession may be expressed by the possessive case.

*The king's forces were victorious. I admire Thomson's works. George's horse moves well. He extolled the foldiers' valour. So many years' service is entitled to reward. Teach me to feel another's woe.* Pope.

XVI. Adjectives denoting plurality are sometimes joined to singular nouns of number, weight and measure.

*The British fleet consisted of twenty sail. He was followed by*

\* The reason of this will be obvious if we compleat any of the foregoing sentences: For instance,

Q. *Who chuses to walk*? A. I. i. e. *I chuse to walk.* Q. *Whom did you see*? A. Him. i. e. *I saw him.*

six score men. *He shot ten brace of partridges. I have thirty head of cattle.*

XVII. A verb following another verb is put in the infinitive mode.

*Boys love to play. We desire to learn. I rejoiced to see my father and mother.*

XVIII. The particle *to* is usually omitted after the verbs *bid, dare, feel, let, make, need, hear, and see.*

*I bade him shut the door. He dares not tell a lie. I will make him confess. Let us hearken to the precepts of virtue. I saw him go into the house. I feel the fire burn.*

*Thy Hector wrapt in everlasting sleep,  
Shall neither hear thee sigh, nor see thee  
weep.*

Pope's Homer.

XIX. The participle present governs the objective case of the pronoun.

*We were seeking him. He was instructing them. He was admonishing us.*

XX. A noun or pronoun, when put absolutely with a participle, *i. e.* without dependance on the rest of the sentence, shall be in the nominative case.

*The sun being risen, we pursued our journey. The assembly being dismissed, we returned home. He having finished his discourse, Philip replied.*

XXI. A noun or pronoun in the second person may be put absolutely in the nominative case.

*Colonel, I am your most obedient.—Let me ask you one question, Sir Harry. False Delicacy.*

*It must be so, Plato, thou reason'st well. Addison.*

O thou,

O thou, *that with surpassing glory*  
*crown'd,*

*Look'st from thy sole dominion like the God*  
*Of this new world—to thee I call,*

*But with no friendly voice, and add thy*  
*name,*

O sun.

Milton.

XXII. Prepositions govern the objective case of the pronoun.

*I went with him. He came to me. They ran before us. To whom did Peter give the book?*

XXIII. The relative *who*, after the conjunction *than*, must be put in the objective case.

*Titus, than whom no prince was more beloved, succeeded his father Vespasian. I have been reading Cicero, than whom no writer is more eloquent.*

XXIV. Many conjunctions require other corresponding conjunctions; as,

*Although.*



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*Although, though,—Yet, nevertheless.*

*Whether Or.*

*Either Or.*

*Neither Nor.*

*As So ; implying comparison.*

*As As ; a comparison of equality.*

*So That ; expressing a consequence.*

*Though the house is small, yet it is very convenient. Whether I shall come or not is uncertain. I neither love hunting nor fishing.*

*As one who spies a serpent in his way,  
Glistening and basking in the summer ray,  
Disorder'd stops, to shun the danger near,  
Then walks with faintness on, and looks  
with fear,*

*So seem'd the Sire.*

*Parnel.*

*I think Milton as great a poet as Virgil. The greyhound is not so fierce as the mastiff; nor is the mastiff so swift as the greyhound. I was so tired, that I fell asleep.*

XXV. The conjunctions *and,*  
*nor,*

*nor, or, and than*, frequently connect like states, cases, modes and tenses.

Peter, James *and* John *were* asleep. He *is* angry *with* me, *and* you, *and* them. Honour *thy* father *with* *thy* whole heart, *and* forget *not* the sorrows of *thy* mother. It *is* better to receive *than* to do injury.

*At dawn poor Stella danc'd and sung.*

Prior.

*I saw and kifs'd her in her shroud.* Ditto.

XXVI. Auxiliary verbs must be joined either to the infinitive mode of the verb, or to one of its participles, but not to the preterite tense.

*I do* love. *Thou hast* loved. He *is* writing. *We were* chidden. *Thou shouldest* attend. He *might* improve. *They could* have known. *Thou mightest* have been heard.

XXVII.

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XXVII. *Who* relates to persons, *which* to things, *that*\* may refer to either.

*The man, who tells a lie, is wicked. The grass, which was cut yesterday, is withered. The boy, that is diligent, shall be rewarded. The nuts, that you gave me, are bad.*

XXVIII. When *this* or its plural *these*, is contrasted with *that* or its plural *those*; *this* or *these* refers to the latter, *that* or *those* to the former word, clause, or sentence.

\* *That* is a relative when it may be changed into *who* or *which*.

After an adjective in the superlative degree, *that* is generally used in preference to *who* or *which*; as *Hannibal was one of the greatest generals that the world ever saw.*

See Priestley's Grammar.

*In*

*In the city we are entertained with the works of men, in the country with the works of God; this is the province of nature; that of art.*

*Cheerfulness is preferable to mirth; this may be considered as an act, that as a habit of the mind.*

*What conscience dictates to be done,*

*Or warns me not to do;*

*This teach me more than hell to shun,*

*That more than heav'n pursue.*

Pope.

## RULES of POSITION.

XXIX. The subject of affirmation usually precedes the verb; as *fire burns, the bird flies.*

XXX. But when a question is asked, the subject either follows the verb; as *lovest thou?* or comes between the auxiliary and the verb; as *dost thou love?*

XXXI.

XXXI. In like manner the subject follows the imperative mode of the verb ; and the adjectives *here* and *there* ; as *love thou. There was a man.\**

XXXII. The adjective usually precedes the noun with which it is connected ; as *a worthy man.†*

## XXXIII.

\* The verb neuter is sometimes followed by its subject ; as *at the end of which hung her pipe.* The reason is plain, that as the verb neuter does not admit an object after it, the meaning is not liable to any ambiguity.

The subject follows the verb in such phrases, as *charm he ever so wisely ; had he performed his promise ;* which seem elliptical, and put for, *though he charm ever so wisely ; if he had performed his promise.*

† The article commonly precedes both the substantive and adjective. But after certain words, as *all, many, so, as, how, too,* and perhaps some others,

XXXIII. But if some circumstance depend upon the adjective, it follows the noun ; as *a man worthy to be praised.*

XXXIV. Adjectives that signify dimensions generally follow the noun of measure.

*The wall is ten foot high. The river is two miles broad. The well is twelve yards deep. My horse is fifteen hands high.*

XXXV. Adjectives frequently follow substantive verbs,\* or the preterite participle.†

others, it is elegantly preceded by the adjective, and followed by its correspondent substantive. *He spake in so affectionate a manner. So tall a man I never saw before. Priestley.*

\* Substantive verbs are those that signify being or existence.

† By an easy transposition the noun and adjective frequently change place with respect to the verb *to be* ; as *blessed is the man ; happy is he.*

*Solomon*

*Solomon was wise. Cicero was eloquent. He became angry. Aristides was called just.*

XXXVI. The infinitive mode follows the noun, adjective, or verb with which it is connected.

*I desire to learn. I am desirous to learn. I have a desire to learn.*

XXXVII. A transitive verb or participle is followed by its object.

*Alexander killed Clitus. He was building a house.*

XXXVIII. Verbs neuter may be followed by nouns of the same signification.

*He died a natural death. He dreamed a dream. I ran a race.*

XXXIX. The relatives *who*, *which*, and *that*, follow their antecedents.

*The man, whom you admire, deserves not your confidence. Happy*  
*is*



*is he that profits by another's experience.*

XL. Adverbs usually precede the adjectives, and follow the verbs, with which they are connected.

*Deference is the most elegant of all compliments. A wise man will desire no more, than what he may get justly, use soberly, and live upon contentedly.*

XLI. But if the verb have an auxiliary, the adverb may be placed between the auxiliary and the verb.

*Who is he that hath not offended with his tongue. You have often deceived me. The time is now come. It hath frequently happened.*

XLII. Prepositions usually come before the words to which they relate; as, *He went from Dover, to Calais.*

F

XLIII.

XLIII. The preposition is frequently separated from the relative which it governs, and placed at the end of a clause or sentence.

Whom *do you live* with? Whom *shall I give the book* to? What *will you play* for?

#### GENERAL DIRECTION.

In arranging the parts of a sentence, we ought principally to aim at perspicuity. In general we may observe, that words connected in sense, should be placed as near each other as possible—that circumstances should be joined to those parts of a sentence on which they are dependant—and the order of words correspond with the order of our ideas.

T H E  
A P P E N D I X ;

CONTAINING  
A TABLE OF VERBS  
IRREGULARLY INFLECTED ;

Remarks on some GRAMMATICAL FIGURES ;

RULES OF PUNCTUATION ;

A PRAXIS on the GRAMMAR, with Examples  
of TRUE and FALSE CONSTRUCTION.

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*A TABLE of VERBS irregularly inflected.*

**T**HOSE irregularities are omitted, which proceed from contracting the regular preterite tense and participle, by changing *ed* into *t* ; as *I deal*, *I dealt*.\*

\* *Note*, Verbs ending in *ll*, or *ss*, or which regularly double the final consonant in the preterite tense and participle, lose one of the double letters in contraction ; as *dwelt*, *past*, *slipt*.

Where the inflection is distinguished by an asterism, the regular form is also in use.

<i>Infin. Mode. To</i>	<i>Pret. Tense.</i>	<i>Partic. Preterite.</i>
Abide	abode	abode
arise	arose	arisen
awake	awoke	awoke
Bear, <i>to bring forth</i>	bare	born
bear, <i>to carry</i>	bore	born
beat	beat	beaten
begin	began	begun
behold	beheld	beheld
bereave	bereft*	bereft*
beseech	besought	besought
bid	bade	bidden
bind	bound	bound
bite	bit	bitten
bleed	bled	bled
blow	blew	blown
break	brake, broke	broken
breed	bred	bred
bring	brought	brought
burst	burst	bursten
buy	bought	baught
Cast	cast	cast
catch	caught*	caught*
chide	chid	chidden

chuse

<i>Infin. Mode. To</i>	<i>Pret. Tense.</i>	<i>Partic. Preterite.</i>
chuse	chose	chosen
cleave	clave, clove	cloven, cleft
cling	clang, clung	clung
clothe	clad *	clad *
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
creep	crept	crept
crow	crew	crowed
cut	cut	cut
Dare	durst †	dared
die	died	dead
dig	dug *	dug *
draw	drew	drawn
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
Eat	ate	eaten
Fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
flee†	fled	fled
fling	flung	flung

† When *dare* signifies to challenge, it is always inflected in the regular form.

‡ It may be proper to distinguish this verb from the word to *fly*, with which it is often confounded. We *flee* from an enemy; but a bird *flies* with wings.

<i>Infin. Mode. To</i>	<i>Pret. Tense.</i>	<i>Partic. Preterite.</i>
fly	flew	flown †
forfake	forsook	forsaken
freeze	froze	frozen
freight	freighted	fraught *
Get	got, gat	gotten
give	gave	given
gnaw	gnawed	gnawn
go	went	gone
grave	graved	graven *
grind	ground	ground
grow	grew	grown
Hang	hung *	hung, hanged †
heave	hove *	hoven *
help	helped	holpen *
hew	hewed	hewn
hide	hid	hidden
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	holden, held
hurt	hurt	hurt
Keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known
Lade	laded	laden

† This participle is often improperly used for *flowed*, the regular participle of the verb to *flow*.

‡ These different participles are used in different senses; we say, *the man was banged*; but *a coat is hung up*.

lay

<i>Infin. Mode. To</i>	<i>Præter. Tense.</i>	<i>Partic. Præterite.</i>
lay †	laid	laid
lead	led	led
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
let	let	let
lie	lay	lain
load	loaded	loaden *
lose	lost	lost
Make	made	made
meet	met	met
melt	melted	molten *
mow	mowed	mown
Pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
Quit	quit	quit
Read	read	read
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
rise	rose	risen
rive	rived	ripen
run	ran	run
Saw	sawed	sawn
fay	faid	faid
fee	faw	seen

† It is a common mistake to confound this verb, which signifies *to place*, with the neuter verb *to lie*; as, *Where did you lay last night*; instead of *Where did you lie last night*?



<i>Infin. Mode. To</i>	<i>Pret. Tense.</i>	<i>Partic. Preterite.</i>
seek	fought	fought
seethe	feethed	sodden
fell	fold	fold
send	sent	sent
set	set	set
shake	shook	shaken
shave	shaved	shaven *
shear	shore *	shorn
shed	shed	shed
shine	shone *	shone *
shoe	shod	shod
shoot	shot	shot
show, shew	showed, shewed	shown, shewn
shred	shred	shred
shrink	shrank	shrunken
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang	sung
sink	sank	sunk
sit	sate	sat, sitten
slay	slew	slain
sleep	slept	slept
slide	slided, slid	slidden
sling	slung, slang	slung
slink	slunk	slunk
slit	slit	slit
smite	smote	smitten
sow	sowed	sown *
speak	spoke, spake	spoken
speed	sped	sped

spin

<i>Infn. Mode. To</i>	<i>Pret. Tense.</i>	<i>Partic. Preterite.</i>
spin	spun, span	spun
spit	spat	spitten
split	split	split
spread	spread	spread
spring	sprang, sprung	sprung
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
stick	stuck	stuck
sting	stung	stung
stink	stank	stunk
stride	strode, strid	stridden
strike	struck	stricken
string	strung	strung
strive	strove	striven
throw	throwed	thrown
swear	swore, sware	sworn
sweat	sweat	sweat
swell	swelled	swoln *
swim	swam	swum
swing	swung	swung
Take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tear	tore, tare	torn
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
thrive	throve	thriven
throw	threw	thrown
thrust	thrust	thrust
tread	trode	trodden

<i>Infin. Mode. To</i>	<i>Pret. Tense.</i>	<i>Partic. Preterite.</i>
Wax	waxed	waxen *
wear	wore	worn
weave	wove	woven
weep	wept	wept
wet	wet	wet
win	won	won
wind	wound	wound *
work	wrought *	wrought *
wreathe	wreathed	wreathen
wring	wrung	wrung
write	wrote	written
writhe	writhed	writhen

### Inflection of an Irregular Verb.

#### To go.

#### Indicative Mode, Preterite Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
<i>I went,</i>	<i>We went,</i>
<i>Thou wentest,</i>	<i>Ye went,</i>
<i>He went.</i>	<i>They went.</i>

Subjunc-

Subjunctive Mode, Pret. Tense.

Sing.	Plur.
<i>If I went,</i>	<i>If we went,</i>
<i>If thou went,</i>	<i>If ye went,</i>
<i>If he went.</i>	<i>If they went.</i>

Participles.

Present *going*. Preterite *gone*.

In all other modes and tenses,  
the regular form is observed.

DEFECTIVE VERBS.

OUGHT.

Present, and Preterite Tenses.

<i>I ought,</i>	<i>We ought,</i>
<i>Thou oughtest,</i>	<i>Ye ought,</i>
<i>He ought.</i>	<i>They ought.</i>

QUOTH.

*Quoth I, quoth he or she.*

WIST.

WIST.

*I wist, he wist, we wist, ye wist,  
they wist.*

WOT.

*I wot, he wot, we wot, ye wot,  
they wot.*

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Remarks on some

## GRAMMATICAL FIGURES.

## Of ELLIPSIS.

**E**LLIPSIS is the omission of one or more words which the construction requires to be supplied, for the sake of brevity and elegance. There are few compound sentences, which are not in some degree elliptical:  
Syntax

Syntax therefore cannot be perfectly taught, or understood, without a particular attention to this figure. It will be an exercise of advantage to the scholar in many respects, to point out the various instances of ellipsis that occur : For example :

1st. The *ellipsis* of the Noun ; as, *It is better to receive than to do injury.* i. e. *It is better to receive injury, than to do injury.* When you come to St. Paul's, turn to the left. i. e. *When you come to St. Paul's church, turn to the left hand.*

2dly. Of the Adjective ; as, *much rain and snow ;* i. e. *Much rain, and much snow.*

3dly. Of the Relative ; as, *the horse, you bought is lame ;* i. e. *The horse, which you bought is lame.*

4thly,

4thly. Of the Verb; as, *What am I, and from whence?* i. e. *What am I, and from whence am I?* So said, so done; i. e. So it was said, so it was done.

5thly. Of the Article, Adverb, Conjunction, and Preposition; as, *The bow and arrows are broken;* i. e. *The bow, and the arrows are broken. He speaks and writes well;* i. e. *He speaks well, and writes well. He is a very agreeable, worthy man;* i. e. *He is a very agreeable, and a very worthy man. I gave it to your brother and sister;* i. e. *I gave it to your brother, and to your sister. I desire, you will be more diligent;* i. e. *I desire, that you will be more diligent.*

*They compliment, they sit, they chat,  
Talk o'er the wars, reform the state,  
A thousand knotty points they clear,  
'Till supper and my wife appear.*

Prior.

i. e.



i. e. *They compliment, and they sit, and they chat, &c.*

Lastly ; Of a considerable part of a sentence ; as, *Nature has given to animals, one time to act, another to rest ; i. e. Nature has given to animals one time to act ; Nature has given to animals another time to rest.*

### Of TRANSPOSITION.

Transposition is the placing of words out of their natural order, for the sake of some superior beauty. It is seldom of advantage to invert the style, except in poetic language, and therefore the best prose writers have the fewest instances of transposition. In poetry also this figure is to be condemned, if it endanger perspicuity, or add not  
to

to the beauty and harmony of the verse. The English language admits of considerable liberty in the arrangement of a word or clause denoting some circumstance, which may be variously placed without inconvenience, but is usually to be preferred at the beginning of a sentence. It would be difficult, and perhaps useless to lay down rules comprehending every allowable instance of transposition. The best instruction that can be given, is to attend to the practice of the most approved writers, and always to preserve perspicuity. It will be an useful exercise to the scholar to resolve a transposed sentence into its natural arrangement; as for instance, the beginning of Milton's *Paradise Lost*:

*Of*

*Of Man's first disobedience, and the fruit  
Of that forbidden tree, whose mortal taste  
Brought death into the world, and all our*

*woe,  
With loss of Eden, till one greater Man  
Restore us, and regain the blissful seat,  
Sing, heavenly muse. Par. Lost. b. 1.*

The natural order of the foregoing sentence is, *Heavenly muse, sing of man's first disobedience, and the fruit, &c.*

*So spake th' omnipotent, and with his words  
All seem'd well pleas'd; all seem'd, but  
were not all. Par. Lost. b. 5.*

i. e. *So the omnipotent spake, and all seem'd well pleas'd with his words; all seem'd, but all were not.*

# Of the Transformation of WORDS.

It sometimes happens from particular circumstances, that a word

word loses its common signification, and acquires the distinguishing property of another part of speech.

Thus for instance ; *the possessive case* of a noun, is equivalent to an *adjective* ; as *man's life is short* ; i. e. *human life is short*.

When *two nouns* are compounded together, and joined with a hyphen, the first of them has usually the signification of an *adjective* ; as *a bird-cage, an ale-house, a man-servant, a maid-servant* ; and sometimes when the hyphen is omitted ; as *a gold ring, a London merchant, a China orange, the noon-tide hour, the mid-day sun*.

An *adjective*, when its substantive is understood, acquires the nature of a *noun* ; as *The wise shall*

*shall inherit glory. Who will shew us any good?\**

A *verb* in the *infinitive* mode, has generally the signification of a noun; as, to err *is human*; i. e. error *is human*.

A *participle*, when it has no respect to time, becomes a mere *adjective*; as a learned man, a spotted garment, a fishing rod, a pruning hook.

A *participle* is sometimes converted into a noun; as hunting is a healthful exercise. She is fond of singing and dancing.

An *adverb*, when it connects sentences, may be considered as a *conjunction*; as He is angry with

\* *Adjectives* are sometimes very improperly used instead of *adverbs*; as a remarkable wise man; he acted agreeable to his promise: For, a remarkably wise man; he acted agreeably to his promise.

G

you,

*you, not with me. He left three sons, namely, Robert, William, and John.*

Some *adverbs* have the use and construction of *pronouns*; as *hereof, hereby, wherein, whereunto, &c.*

A *conjunction*, when it ceases to connect sentences, is changed into an *adverb*; as *I think otherwise. He was then reading Cæsar's Commentaries.*

A *preposition* sometimes assumes the nature of the *adverb*, sometimes of the *conjunction*; as *He went before, I followed after. Think before you speak. After you have supped, you may walk if you please.*

## OF PUNCTUATION.

**P**POINTS are used in writing for a double purpose, and have respect both to *grammar* and to

to *elocution*. Their first and principal office is to elucidate the construction and meaning of sentences, by uniting those words which are more closely connected, and dividing such as are distinct. They are also intended to direct to those pauses of the voice in reading, which belong to a just and graceful delivery.

The points made use of to answer these purposes, are the four following:

- The comma (,)
- The semicolon (;)
- The colon and (:)
- The period (.)

So small a number cannot be supposed capable of marking with precision all the varieties of connection that take place between sentences or their principal parts. And still more imperfectly



fectly do they express the different pauses which elocution requires. All that can be expected is that they convey a general direction, and in applying them, much must be left to every one's taste and judgment.

The rules of punctuation will not be clearly understood without inquiring into the nature of sentences.

Every sentence may be considered as *simple* or *compound*.

A *simple* sentence contains only a single affirmation, and cannot be divided by a point; as, *The bird sings. Alexander killed Clitus. Alexander the Great killed his friend Clitus.*

But most sentences are *compounded*, that is, consist of several distinct affirmations or smaller sentences, connected by a relative  
or

or conjunction either expressed or understood; as, *Blessed is the man, that walketh not in the counsel of the ungodly, nor standeth in the way of sinners, nor sitteth in the seat of the scornful.* Here we have four distinct affirmations, *i. e.* we have four different finite verbs, with their several dependancies, viz. *The man is blessed—the man walketh not in the counsel of the ungodly—the man standeth not in the way of sinners—the man sitteth not in the seat of the scornful.*

C O M M A.

Simple affirmations contained in a sentence, and not making a perfect sense, are at least

\* The comma may be considered as included in the semicolon; the semicolon as comprehended in the colon, and the colon in the period.

G 3                      divided

divided by a COMMA;\* and its place is found after every different subject and verb; as, *Their slumbers are sound, and their wakings are cheerful. Crafty men contemn studies, simple men admire them, and wise men use them.*

Between different nouns\* connected with the same adjective, verb, or preposition; as, *Virtue is our true glory, perfection and happiness. Hunger, industry, care and watchfulness are the servants of avarice. Chance never produced lions, tigers, dogs or horses.*

\* The reason of this and some following rules is that we may reckon as many distinct affirmations as there are conjunctions expressed or understood. Thus *chance never produced lions, tigers, dogs or horses*, may be resolved into *chance never produced lions, chance never produced tigers, chance never produced dogs, &c.*

See

*See thro' this air, this ocean, and this earth;  
All nature quick, and bursting into birth.*

Between\* different adjectives relating to the same substantive; as, *Most potent, grave, and rev'rend Seigniors.*

Between different verbs connected with the same noun; as,

*Her father lov'd me, oft invited me,  
Still question'd me the story of my life.*

Between different adverbs standing in the same relation to a verb or adjective; as, *He acted mercifully, honourably and wisely.*

The comma is also found between nouns in apposition if

\* Two nouns or adjectives connected by a conjunction copulative, or disjunctive, are not commonly separated by a point; but if there be more than two, or the conjunction be understood, they are separated by a comma. LOWTH.

several terms be connected with them, or when used by way of explanation; as, *George the third, king of Great Britain. Socrates, that amiable philosopher.*

Before and after the case absolute, or an address to a noun or pronoun in the second person; as, *The enemy being thrown into confusion, a total rout ensued. We accept it always and in all places, most noble Felix, with all thankfulness.* Acts xxiv. 3.

Before a participle or adjective with some circumstance depending on it; as, *A Dervise, travelling through Tartary, went into the king's palace by mistake.*

Before and after any phrase, separating words that have a close connection with each other; as, *A long dissertation would not, I apprehend, be acceptable to the public.* HUME.

S E M I C O L O N.

The SEMICOLON marks a more considerable portion of a sentence, not making a complete sense.

It is commonly found after a clause which is subdivided by commas; as, *He, who tells a lie, is not sensible how great a task he undertakes; for he must be forced to invent twenty more to maintain that one.*

It is also used in sentences that express contrast or comparison; as, *To err is human; to forgive divine. Be in peace with many; nevertheless have but one counsellor of a thousand.*

C O L O N.

A COLON generally denotes a perfect sense, yet followed by

G 5 another

another part of a sentence with which it is particularly connected ; as, *One fault of a deserving man shall meet with more reproach than all his virtues praise : Such is the force of ill will, and ill nature.*

Or it may distinguish a clause containing an imperfect sense, if it be divided by semicolons ; as, *During his discourse, the whole audience melted into tears ; some from admiration of his magnanimity ; others softened by the expressions of tenderness towards his son, and of love to his people : and all were affected with the deepest sorrow at losing a sovereign, who had distinguished the Netherlands his native country with particular marks of his regard and attachment.*  
ROBERTSON.



P E R I O D.

A PERIOD marks the conclusion of a full and perfect sentence.

These may be considered as general rules with regard to the grammatical use of points, but they are differently understood and applied. Some writers mark with the comma, the semicolon, and the colon; where others prefer the semicolon, the colon, and the period. We should do well however to remember their comparative force, and to rise in the use of points as the distinctions in a sentence grow more remarkable.

With respect to PAUSE they give a still more uncertain direction. Some have advised that at the *comma* the voice should rest, whilst we can distinctly  
count

count *one*; at the *semicolon*, whilst in the same manner we reckon *two*; at the *colon*, *three*; and at the *period*, *four*. Others would make the *semicolon* double the rest of the *comma*; the *colon* twice that of the *semicolon*; and the *period* twice that of the *colon*; in the same proportion as the musical rests of the *quaver*, the *crotchet*, the *minim*, and the *semibreve*. Both these directions are entirely fanciful. The diversity of pause which accompanies good speaking, cannot be circumscribed by rule. There is commonly so much correspondence between the grammatical divisions of sentences, and the pauses which belong to oratory, that the points we have mentioned may furnish us with a general direction. But it happens not unfrequently that  
the

the structure of a sentence will lead to other stops than what we have hitherto mentioned.

When the subject of a verb is of considerable length, it is natural to pause between it and the corresponding verb; as, *Flowers of rhetoric in sermons or serious discourses, resemble the blue and yellow flowers in corn; pleasing to those who come for amusement only, but prejudicial to him, who would reap the profit. To mourn without measure, is folly; not to mourn at all, insensibility.*

When several adjectives, connected with a conjunction expressed or understood, follow the noun, we commonly pause after the noun, though we do not insert the comma.

When several adverbs follow the verb, we commonly pause  
after

after the verb but do not insert the comma.

When words stand in opposition to each other, they are commonly followed by a short pause without the insertion of the comma; as, *Complaisance renders a superior—amiable, an equal—agreeable, and an inferior—acceptable.*

An imperfect phrase consisting of several terms closely connected together is sometimes marked both by a pause and a comma.

An ingenious writer,\* to whom I am indebted for some of the foregoing observations, has given the following memorial lines for a general direction with respect to pause :

\* WALKER on Elocution.

- “ In pausing, ever let this rule take place,
- “ Never to separate words in any case
- “ That are less separable, than those you join ;
- “ And what imports the same, not to combine
- “ Such words together as do not relate
- “ So closely as the words you separate.”

Besides the points above mentioned, there are others in use requiring a particular inflection of the voice corresponding with the sentiment of the writer, as

The *interrogation* point (?) when a question is asked.

The note of *exclamation* (!) to express wonder or emotion.

The *parenthesis* ( ) to denote the insertion of a clause illustrating the sense, which yet may be left out and the sentence remain entire. The voice is commonly

monly lowered whilst the words included in the parenthesis are spoken.

There are also the following marks to be met with.

The *apostrophe* (') over a word signifying abbreviation; as, *be pleas'd*, for *be pleased*; but this contraction is scarcely allowed in the writing of prose.

The *hyphen* (-) used in the compounding of words or dividing of syllables; as *King-street*, *bird-cage*, *beau-ty*.

The same mark over a vowel denotes a long syllable; as *mūse*, *amāze*.

The *breve* over a vowel denotes a short syllable; as *īf*, *bīd*.

The *diæresis* divides a diphthong into two syllables; as *Ai*, *idēa*.

The *caret* (Λ) marks the place  
to

to which an interlineation refers;  
as, *I have* <sup>*always*</sup>  $\wedge$  *preferred cheerfulness*  
<sup>*to*</sup>  $\wedge$  *mirth.*

A *quotation* is often marked by *italics*, or by the following character (“) which is reversed where the quotation ends; as “*Love all; trust a few; do wrong to none.*”

A *paragraph* ¶ was formerly placed at the beginning of a new subject of discourse.

A *section* § divides a discourse or chapter into smaller portions.

Several *asterisks* \*\* or a *dash* — signify the omission of some part of a word or sentence. A dash is also used to denote a distinction of pause not sufficiently marked by the common stops.



## CAPITAL LETTERS.

CAPITAL LETTERS are used to begin sentences, verses, and proper names—adjectives derived from proper names—words that express titles of honour—words used in the direction of letters, or the titles of books—the venerable name of *God*—the pronoun *I*, and the interjection *O*.

Entire words are sometimes written with capitals; as in the title pages of books, the beginning of chapters, sections or paragraphs, or to distinguish remarkable and emphatical expressions.

Single capital letters followed by a period are often put for the abbreviations of words; as A.D. for *Anno Domini*, i. e. *in the year*  
of

*of our Lord. M. D. Medicine Doctor, i. e. Doctor of Physic.*

Some of the more customary abbreviations are,

A. B. Artium Baccalaureus, <i>Bachelor of Arts.</i>	D. Doctor, Duke.
Abp. Archbishop.	D. D. Doctor in Divinity.
A. M. Artium Magister, <i>Master of Arts.</i>	Deut. Deuteronomy.
Anti Meridiem, <i>before Noon</i>	Do. Ditto, <i>the same.</i>
Anno Regni, <i>in the Year of the Reign.</i>	E. Earl.
Ast. P. G. Astronomy Professor of <i>Gresham College.</i>	E. g. Exempli gratiâ, <i>as for Example.</i>
B. A. Bachelor of Arts.	Ep. Epistle.
Bart. Baronet.	Eph. Ephesians.
B. D. Bachelor in Divinity.	Isa. Esaias.
Bp. Bishop.	Esq; Esquire.
B. V. Blessed Virgin.	Ev. Evangelist.
C. Chapter.	Ex Exodus.
Cat. Catechism.	F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society.
Cent. The Hundred.	Gen. General.
Col. Colonel.	Gent. Gentleman.
Cor. Corinthians.	G. R. Georgius, Rex, <i>George the King.</i>
C. S. Custos Sigilli, <i>the Keeper of the Seal.</i>	Heb. Hebrews.
C. P. S. Custos Privati Sigilli, <i>Keeper of the Privy Seal.</i>	Id. Idem, <i>the same.</i>
	IHS Jesus, or, Jesus Hominum Salvator, <i>Jesus Saviour of Men.</i>
	J. D. Jurium Doctor, <i>a Doctor of Laws.</i>
	Kt. Knight.
	Ld. Lord.

H

L. D.

L. D. Lady-Day.	Pfal. Psalm, Psalmist.
Lieut. Lieutenant.	q. d. quasi dicat, <i>as if</i> <i>he should say.</i>
LL. D. Legum Doctor, <i>Doctor of Laws.</i>	q. l. quantum libet, <i>as</i> <i>much as you please.</i>
Lp. Lordship.	q. f. quantum sufficit, <i>a sufficient Quantity.</i>
M. Marquis.	R. Rex, King; Regina, <i>Queen.</i>
M. A. Master of Arts.	Reg. Prof. Regius Pro- fessor, <i>King's Profes-</i> <i>for.</i>
Mar. Martyr.	Rt. Wpful. Right Wor- shipful.
Min. Minister.	S. A. Secundum Artem, <i>according to Art.</i>
Mr. Master.	Sr. Sir.
Mrs. Mistress.	S. S. T. P. Sacro-sanctæ Theologiæ Professor, <i>a Professor of Divinity.</i>
Mf. Manuscript.	v. vide, <i>see Verse.</i>
Mfs. Manuscript.	Viz. videlicet, <i>that is to</i> <i>say.</i>
M. S. Memoria Sacrum <i>Sacred to the Memory.</i>	Wpful. Worshipful.
N. Note.	Xn. Christian.
N. B. Nota bene, <i>Mark</i> <i>well.</i>	Xt. Christ.
n. l. non liquet, <i>it does</i> <i>not appear.</i>	ye. the.
N. S. New Style.	yn. then.
Num. Numbers.	ys. this.
Obt. Obedient.	&. et, <i>and.</i>
O. S. Old Style.	&c. et cætera, <i>and the</i> <i>rest.</i>
p. per, by.	
Par. Parish.	
Pent. Pentecost.	
Phil. Philippians.	
P. M. G. Professor of <i>Music at Gresham Col-</i> <i>lege.</i>	
P. S. Postscript.	

They

# APPENDIX. III

Capital letters are also used to express numbers, as in the following table.

I.	One.	XXX.	Thirty.
II.	Two.	XL.	Forty.
III.	Three.	L.	Fifty.
IV.	Four.	LX.	Sixty.
V.	Five.	LXX.	Seventy.
VI.	Six.	LXXX.	Eighty.
VII.	Seven.	XC.	Ninety.
VIII.	Eight.	C.	A Hundred.
IX.	Nine.	CC.	Two Hundred.
X.	Ten.	CCC.	Three Hundred.
XI.	Eleven.	CCCC.	Four Hundred.
XII.	Twelve.	D.	Five Hundred.
XIII.	Thirteen.	DC.	Six Hundred.
XIV.	Fourteen.	DCC.	Seven Hundred.
XV.	Fifteen.	DCCC.	Eight Hundred.
XVI.	Sixteen.	DCCCC.	Nine Hundred.
XVII.	Seventeen.	M.	A Thousand.
XVIII.	Eighteen.	MDCCLXXXIV.	One
XIX.	Nineteen.		Thousand Seven Hun-
XX.	Twenty.		dred and Eighty-four.
XXI.	Twenty-one.		

## A PRAXIS on the GRAMMAR.

A PRAXIS on the rules of grammar will properly depend on the particular plan of the tutor, and the different circumstances of the pupil. The following is subjoined merely as a hint to those who may be unacquainted with the customary forms of instruction.

I. Let the pupil accurately commit to memory the first and second parts, reserving the *notes* and the *Appendix* to be learned in such time and manner as circumstances shall direct.

II. Let him be well exercised in the way of examination, till he can give ready answers to such questions as the tutor may propose.

propose. Thus for example in Part I. Chap. I.

*How many kinds or classes of words do we reckon in the English language?*

*What is a noun?*

*What do we understand by a noun common?*

*What do we mean by a noun proper?*

*On what accounts do nouns vary their terminations?*

*How many numbers are there?*

*What do we mean by the singular number?*

*What do we mean by the plural number?*

*How is the plural number formed?*

*Are all plurals thus formed?*

*If the singular end in y, preceded by a consonant, how shall the plural end?*

*If the singular end in y, preceded*

*ceded by a vowel, how is the plural formed? &c. &c.*

III. He may be usefully exercised for some time in inflecting the variable parts of speech: for example, the regular nouns, *Horse, bird, fish, table, song, commandment*; the irregular nouns, *Man, woman, ox, goose, tooth, foot.*

He may compare the adjectives, *kind, elegant, noble, handsome, recent, bountiful.*

He may inflect the regular verbs, *To regard, to believe, to play, to hope, to follow, to rejoice*; and the irregular verbs, *To beseech, to buy, to weep, to understand, to catch, to speak.*

For a more concise way of inflecting the verbs, it may be sufficient to mention the present, and the preterite tense of the indicative mode, in the first person,



son, singular, and the two participles. Thus the verbs, *To believe, to play, to write, to see*, may be inflected in the following manner :

*I believe, I believed, believing, I have believed.*

*I play, I played, playing, I have played.  
I write, I wrote, writing, I have written.*

*I see, I saw, seeing, I have seen.*

IV. After such preparatory exercises, the pupil will be better qualified to distinguish the several parts of speech.\* And to perfect him

\* This to the *English* scholar, unacquainted with any language but his own, is commonly a work of considerable difficulty. In the *Latin* tongue, the pupil is continually directed by the variety of inflection that belongs to different classes of words, and is from hence insensibly led to some knowledge of their abstract nature. It is desirable

him in this necessary work, he may be required to write down separate lists of words belonging to each sort; or in reading sentences, to name each word according to its class; or to write the words of sentences in columns, and the names opposite to them, thus :

<i>A</i>	Article.
<i>wise</i>	Adjective.
<i>son</i>	Noun.
<i>maketh</i>	Verb.
<i>a</i>	Article.
<i>glad</i>	Adjective.
<i>father ;</i>	Noun.
<i>but</i>	Conjunction.
<i>a</i>	Article.

that the *English* scholar should avail himself of the same advantage as far as the nature of the language will admit, and be well practised in its few inflections, which will greatly assist him in distinguishing the different parts of speech.

*foolish*

<i>foolish</i>	Adjective.
<i>son</i>	Noun.
<i>is</i>	Verb.
<i>the</i>	Article.
<i>heaviness</i>	Noun.
<i>of</i>	Preposition.
<i>his</i>	Pronominal Adjective.
<i>mother.</i>	Noun.

V. He may now proceed to what is called *PARSING*, that is, the resolving of sentences into their grammatical form and construction. And it will be of use to him previously to observe that,

Every *NOUN* in the *nominative case*, is connected either with a *verb* or *preposition*, unless it be spoken to in the second person, or put absolutely with a participle.

That a noun is connected with a verb either as its *subject* or its *object*.

H 5

That

That every noun in the *possessive* case comes before another noun signifying property or possession.

That every PRONOUN is substituted for a *noun*, and every RELATIVE supposes an *antecedent*.

That the *objective* case of the pronoun follows verbs and prepositions.

That every ADJECTIVE refers to a noun either expressed or understood.

That every VERB, except in the infinitive mode, has relation to a *subject*.

That every *transitive verb* is followed by its *object*.

Example of Grammatical Resolution. \*

*Blessed is the man that walketh  
not in the counsel of the ungodly,  
nor*

\* In the first of these examples the scholar is supposed with respect to every declinable

*nor standeth in the way of sinners,  
nor sitteth in the seat of the scorn-  
ful.* Psalm i. 1.

BLESSED is an adjective; blef-  
fed, more blessed, most blessed.  
*Blessed* relates to the substantive  
*man*.

Is, a verb; *I am, I was, being,  
I have been.* *Is* is in the indicative  
mode, the present tense, the sin-  
gular number and the third per-  
son, and agrees with its subject\*  
*man*.

declinable part of speech, first to men-  
tion its name; as, *Man is a noun*;  
secondly, to inflect it; as *Sing. Nom.*  
*Man*, *Poss. Man's*; *Plural Nom. Men*,  
*Poss. Men's*; thirdly to particularize its  
grammatical form and connection, as  
*man* is in the nomin. case, sing. number  
and third person, and the subject of  
the verb *is*. In the following examples  
the inflection of words is omitted.

\* See Syntax, Rule I.

THE,

THE, the definite article.

MAN, a noun irregular; *sing.* nom. *man*, possessive, *man's*; *plural* nom. *men*, possessive *men's*. *Man* is in the nominative case, singular number, the subject of the verb *is*.

Note. *Blessed is the man* is a transposition. The regular order would be, *The man is blessed*.

THAT, a relative; refers to its antecedent *man*, and is the subject\* to the verb *walketh*.

WALKETH, a verb; *I walk, I walked, walking, I have walked. Walketh* is in the indicative mode, present tense, *sing.* number, and third person, and agrees with the relative *that*, being of the same number and person as the antecedent† *man*.

\* Rule XII.

† Rule VII.

NOT, an adverb.

IN, a preposition, and relates to the noun *counsel*.\*

THE, the definite article.

COUNSEL, a noun; *sing.* nom. *counsel*, *plural* nom. *counsels*. *Counsel* is the nom. case, *sing.* numb. and connected with the preposition *in*.

OF, a preposition.

THE, the definite article.

UNGODLY, an adjective; and refers to the noun *men* understood.

NOR, a conjunction; and connects like modes and tenses† between the verbs *standeth* and *walketh*.

STANDETH, a verb irregular; *I stand, I stood, standing, I have stood*. *Standeth* is in the indicative mode, present tense, singular number

\* Rule XLII.

† Rule XXV.



and third person, and agrees with its subject *man* understood.

IN, a preposition.

THE, the definite article.

WAY, a substantive; *sing.* nom. *way*, possess. *way's*; *plural* nom. *ways*. *Way* is the nominative case, singular number, and connected with the preposition *in*.

OF, a preposition.

SINNERS, a noun; *sing.* nom. *sinner*, poss. *sinner's*; *plur.* nom. *sinners*, poss. *sinners'*. *Sinners* is in the nominative case, plural number, and connected with the preposition *of*.

NOR, a conjunction, and connects like modes and tenses between the verbs *standeth* and *sitteth*.

SITTETH, a verb irregular; *I sit, I sate, sitting, I have sat or sitten*. *Sitteth* is in the indic. mode,  
pref.

pres. tense, sing. number and third person, and agrees with the subject *man* understood.

IN, a preposition.

THE, the definite article.

SEAT, a noun; *sing.* nom. *seat*; *plur.* nom. *seats*. *Seat* is the nom. case, sing. numb. and connected with the prep. *in*.

OF, a preposition.

THE, the definite article.

SCORNFUL, an adjective; *scornful*, *more scornful*, *most scornful*. *Scornful* relates to the substantive *men* understood.

## Example II.

*The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament sheweth his handy-work.* Psalm xix. 1.

THE is the definite article.

HEAVENS, a substantive; *plural number*, and the subject to the verb *declare*.

DECLARE,

DECLARE, a verb; indic. mode, pres. tense, plur. number, and third person, and agrees with its subject *heavens*.

THE, the definite article.

GLORY, a noun; and the object to the verb *declare*.

OF, a preposition.

GOD, a noun; connected with the preposition *of*.

AND, a conjunction.

THE, the definite article.

FIRMAMENT, a substantive; and the subject to the verb *sheweth*.

SHEWETH, a verb, from *to shew*; in the indic. mode, pres. tense, sing. number and third person, and agrees with its subject *firmament*.

HIS, a pronominal adjective; and relates to the substantive *handy-work*.

HANDY-

HANDY-WORK, a compound substantive, in the singular number, and the object\* to the verb *sheweth*.

Example III.

*Be thou exalted, Lord, in thine own strength; so will we sing, and praise thy power.* Psalm xxi. 13.

BE is a verb; in the imper. mode, sing. numb. and second person; and agrees with its subject *thou*.

THOU, a pronoun; in the sing. numb. and second person; and the subject† of the verb *be*.

EXALTED, the preterite participle of the verb *to exalt*; and connected with the auxiliary verb‡ *be*.

\* Rule XXXVII. † Rule XXXI.

‡ Rule XXVI.

LORD,

LORD, a substantive; in the second person, because spoken to.

IN, a preposition.

THINE, a pronoun; in the possessive case from *thou*: or a pronominal adjective, relating to the substantive *strength*.

OWN, an adjective; relating to the substantive *strength*.

STRENGTH, a substantive; and connected with the preposition *in*.

So, a conjunction.

WILL, a verb auxiliary; in the absolute form, plur. number and first person; and agrees with its subject *we*.

WE, a pronoun; in the nom. case, plur. numb. and first person from *I*; and the subject to the verb *will*.

SING, a verb; in the infinitive mode, and connected with the auxiliary verb *will*.

AND,

AND, a conjunction; connecting like modes between the verbs *sing* and *praise*.

PRAISE, a verb; in the infinitive mode, and connected with the auxiliary verb *will* understood.

THY, a pronominal adjective; relating to the substantive *power*.

POWER, a substantive; in the singular number, and the object to the verb *praise*.

Example IV.

*Keep thy tongue from evil, and thy lips from speaking guile.* Psalm xxxiv. 13.

KEEP, is a verb; in the imperative mode, plur. numb. and second person, and agrees with the subject *thou* understood.

THY, a pronominal adjective; and relates to the substantive *tongue*.

I

TONGUE,

TONGUE, a substantive; and the object to the verb *keep*.

FROM, a preposition; and relates to the noun *evil*.

EVIL, a noun; in the sing. numb. and connected with the preposition *from*.

AND, a conjunction; and connects like cases and states between the nouns *tongue*, and *lips*.

THY, a pronom. adjective; and relates to the substantive *lips*.

LIPS, a noun; plur. numb. and the object to the verb *keep*.

FROM, a preposition; and relates to the participle *speaking*.

SPEAKING, a participle; from the verb *to speak*, and connected with the preposition *from*.

GUILE, a noun; and the object to the participle\* *speaking*.

\* Rule XXXVII.

EXERCISES



E X E R C I S E S

O F F A L S E C O N S T R U C T I O N.

Examples under

Rule I. **I** Often *goes* a walking. Thou *loves* play. Thou *forgets* thyself. We *was* speaking of you. You *was* wrong. Children *is* apt to play. Does thou learn Grammar? Why *prates* thou? *Shakesf.*

II. Poetry, painting and music *is* sister arts. Wisdom and Virtue *is* superior to every other endowment. Pope, Swift, and Addison *was* cotemporary. My brother and sister *was* in the country. Thou and he *behaves* ill.

V. You have been playing *this* two hours. Give me *that* scissars.

VII. O *thou* my voice inspire,  
*Who touch'd* Isaiah's hallow'd lips with  
 fire. Pope.

*Thou* great first cause least understood,  
*Who* all my sense confin'd,  
 To know but this, that thou art good,  
 And that myself am blind;  
 Yet *gave* me in this dark estate  
 To see the good from ill, &c. *Ditto.*

IX. *Her* and *me* are going  
 home. *Thee* dost not tell truth.  
*Him* and *her* learn to sing. *Them*  
 and *us* learn to dance. *Them* are  
 very good apples.

X. He praised *I*. We esteem  
*thou*. I greatly blame *they*. I  
 thank *ye*. We saw *ye*. I knew  
*ye*. *Shakesf.*

XI. It is not *me*. It was *her*.  
 They said it was *him*. To that  
 which once was *thee*. *Prior*,  
 Here's none but *thee* and *me*.  
*Shakesf.*

XIII. The man, *who* you met  
 upon the road is my friend.  
There

There is no man, *who* I love so much. These are the men, *who* I saw yesterday. *Who* should I meet the other night, but my old friend? *Spect.*

XIV. Q. *Who* did this? A. *Me.*

Q. *Who* bid you? A. *Him.*

Q. *Who* are diligent? A. *Us.*

Q. *Who* are idle? A. *Them.*

XV. We have been reading *Popes* works. He admired the *soldiers* horse. The king of Great *Britains* army. On *eagles* wings.

And art thou then *Acastos* dear remains?

XIX. He was teaching *she* and *I*. You are angry with me for admonishing *ye*.

XX. *Him* having finished his discourse, the assembly was dismissed, *us* being greatly pleased, *them* greatly displeased.

XXII. With *who* do you live? *Who* do you live with? I live

with *he*. Do you know, *who* you speak to? Do you know to *who* you speak?

XXIII. I esteem your brother, than *who* I do not know a more worthy young man. Let us honour our parents, than *who* none ought to be more dear to us.

XXIV. Neither riches nor honour, *or* knowledge can be compared with virtue. I am so full of business, *as* I cannot answer thee. *Shakes.* Neither in this world, *neither* in that to come. Can the fig-tree bear olive berries, *either* a vine figs? And the third part of the stars was smitten, so *as* the third part of heaven was darkened.\*

\* Many of these and the following examples are to be found in Lowth's excellent Grammar.

XXVI.

XXVI. I have *gave*. Thou  
 hast *wrote*. He would not have  
*durst*. Where did you *lay* last  
 night. When was this meadow  
*mowed*? The bells have been *rang*  
 all night. The house was *shook*  
 by the wind. I *begun* yesterday.  
 Have you *began*. It was *began*.  
 I have *chose*. *Milt*. You have  
*swam*. *Shakes*. I have *mistook*. *Do*.  
 Finish what you have *began*. *Dryd*.

Rapt into future times the bard *begun*.

*Pope.*

The sun has *rose*, and gone to bed.

*Swift.*

The tear *forgot*, as soon as shed. *Gray*.

XXVIII. The English, and  
 the French are near neighbours.  
*These* are islanders; *those* inhabit  
 the continent.

Man is compounded of body  
 and mind. *This* is common to  
 him with the brutes; *that* is the  
 image of God himself.

Promiscuous Examples of

FALSE CONSTRUCTION.

Fire and water is good servants, but bad masters.

The proud shall be abased, but a humble man shall be exalted.

I saw your brother about a hour ago. He was in a humour to quarrel with every body. He is far from being of an happy temper.

*Virgil* is called the prince of Latin poet's. The news of the day is I believe somewhat disagreeable.

Time is often described under the similitude of a river, to represent her swift and constant motion.

*Solon* being asked by *Cræsus*,  
king

king of *Lydia*, whom he thought was the happiest man in the world, answered *Tellus*, an obscure citizen of *Athens*.

He denyed that he had the least intention to deceive.

Your horse trotteth very fast.

The best and bravest soldier's were selected for so hazardous an enterprize.

That birds feathers are finely coloured : it is one of the most beautiful birds' I ever saw.

Virtue is the chiefest good of man.

Your brother is more older than me ; but I can read more better than him.

Sleep is the image of death, and she furnishes us with many striking analogies to that awful period.

*Europe* is considerably lesser  
I 5 than



than any of the other divisions of the earth.

I am sorry to hear that the ship *Lion* has foundered at sea. He was in too crazy a condition for so long a voyage.

That man whistleth and singeth most delightfully.

Th' unwearied sun from day to day  
Does his Creator's pow'r display.

*Addison.*

Nature is too often considered as a cause, when, properly speaking, he is only an effect.

Although my brother be only twenty years old, he is remarkably accomplished. He is just returned from the *Cape of Good Hope*, which is a *Dutch* settlement in the extremest part of *Africa*.

I propose to take a journey to-morrow, if the weather proves favourable.

He

He gave me a orange and  
a apple.

Great pains has been taken  
but to very little purpose.

Either work or play are pre-  
ferable to idlenefs.

Thanks is due to you for your  
kind intention.

By this means I shall be able  
to accomplish my purpose.

A great part of *Egypt* is annu-  
ally overflown by the *Nile*.

Many learned men have spent  
much time and pains to agree the  
sacred with the prophane chro-  
nology. *Temple*.

For him through hostile camps I bent  
my way,

For him thus prostrate at thy feet I lay,  
Large gifts proportion'd to thy wrath  
I bear. *Pope*.

*Semiramis*, whom, some authors  
say, built *Babylon*, was a woman  
of great ambition.

He

He was angry with some one,  
but I cannot tell who.

I fancy they are these kind of  
gods which *Horace* mentions in his  
allegorical vessel. *Addis. on medals.*

Who instead of going about  
doing good, they are perpetu-  
ally doing mischief. *Tillotson.*

Manners maketh man.

Just of thy word, in every thought  
sincere,

Who knew no wish, but what the  
world might hear. *Pope.*

Our blessed Saviour was con-  
tinually employed in works of  
kindness and beneficence; in  
healing of the sick, in raising of  
the dead, and in the doing good  
unto all men.

There is betwixt that smile he would  
aspire to,

That sweet aspect of princes, and his  
ruin,

More pangs and fears than war or  
women have. *Shakespeare.*

Men

Men look with an evil eye upon the good that is in others; and think that their reputation obscures them; and that their commendable qualities do stand in their light; and therefore they do what they can to cast a cloud over them, that the bright shining of their virtues may not obscure them. *Tillotson.*

They hoped for a soon and prosperous issue. *Sidney.*

He acted very unsuitable to his profession, yet conformable to the general expectation.

I do not think any one to blame for taking care of their health. *Addis. Spect.*

Every one of these letters bear date after his banishment. *Bentley.*

Friend to my life, which did not you  
prolong,

The world had wanted many an idle  
song.

*Pope.*

Him

Him portion'd maids, apprentic'd  
 orphans blest,  
 The young who labour, and the old  
 who rest. *Pope.*

I have chid him, because he  
 has broke the glass.

What art thou, speak, that on designs  
 unknown,  
 While others sleep, thus range the  
 camp alone? *Pope's Iliad.*

Wert thou some star that from the  
 ruin'd roof  
 Of shak'd *Olympus* by mischance didst  
 fall? *Milton.*

And now the years a num'rous race  
 have ran,  
 The blooming boy is ripened into  
 man. *Pope's Odyssëe.*

The moon shines by a borrowed  
 light, which he receives from  
 the sun.

The earth is now universally  
 considered as a planet; and it  
 is well known that he, together  
 with

with the other planets, revolves round the sun, which is the centre of the whole system.

Although he be a poor man, yet he is virtuous and deserving of esteem.

I thank ye heartily, good *Mr. Launcelot*.

He certainly dares not to behave in so unjustifiable a manner.

He has struck me violently, because I said he had stole the book.

You need not to give yourself so many airs about this matter.

The meadows have been overflown, and I fear will suffer much damage.

If you were here, you would find three or four in the parlour after dinner, whom, you would say, passed their time very agreeably. *Locke*.

The

The king nor the queen were not at all deceived. *Clarendon.*

I wish you and he came over together. *Pope's Letters.*

\* \*

And *Rebekah* took goodly raiment of her eldest son *Eſau*, which were with her in the houſe, and put them upon *Jacob* her younger ſon. *Gen. xxvii. 15.*

*Nadab* and *Abihu* the ſons of *Aaron* took either of them his cenſer. *Lev. x. 1.*

Nevertheless *Aſa* his heart was perfect with the Lord. *1 Kings xv. 14.*

And the king of *Iſrael*, and *Jehoſaphat* king of *Judah* ſate either of them on his throne. *2 Chron. xviii. 9.*

Many there be which ſay of my ſoul, there is no help for him in God. *Pſ. iii. 2.*

He



He that withholdeth corn, the people shall curse him. *Prov.* xi. 26.

The eye that mocketh at his father, and despiseth to obey his mother, the ravens of the valley shall pick it out, and the young eagles shall eat it. *Prov.* xxx. 17.

Did he not fear the Lord, and besought the Lord, and the Lord repented him of the evil, which he had pronounced against them. *Jer.* xxvi. 19.

Go, flee thee away into the land of *Judah*. *Amos* vii. 12.

Pass ye away, thou inhabitant of *Saphir*. *Micah* i. 11.

And when he was set down, his disciples came unto him. *Matt.* v. 1.

Our Father, which art in heaven. *Matt.* vi. 9.

Whom do men say that I the Son

Son of man am? But whom say ye that I am. *Matt.* xvi. 13, 15.

If a man have an hundred sheep, and one of them be gone astray, doth he not leave the ninety and nine, and goeth into the mountains, and seeketh that which is gone astray? *Matt.* xviii. 12.

So likewise shall my heavenly Father do also unto you, if ye from your hearts forgive not every one his brother their trespasses. *Matt.* xviii. 35.

The multitude rebuked them because they should hold their peace. *Matt.* xx. 31.

Whosoever of you will be the chiefest, shall be servant of all. *Mark* x. 44.

Why do ye that which is not lawful to do on the sabbath-days? *Luke* vi. 2.

His

His disciples asked him, saying, What might this parable be? *Luke viii. 9.*

If they hear not *Moses* and the prophets, neither will they be persuaded though one rose from the dead. *Luke xvi. 31.*

These things have I spoken unto you, that my joy might remain in you, and that your joy might be full. *John xv. 11.*

They crucified two other with him, on either side one, and *Jesus* in the midst. *John xix. 18.*

The number of the names together were about a hundred and twenty. *Acts i. 15.*

And I persecuted this way unto the death. *Acts xxii. 4.*

On the morrow, because he would have known the certainty whereof he was accused of the

K

*Jews,*

*Jews*, he loosed him from his bonds. *Acts* xxii. 30.

After the most straitest sect of our religion I lived a *Pharisee*. *Acts* xxvi. 5.

Use a little wine for thy stomach's sake, and for thy often infirmities. *1 Tim.* v. 23.

Though he were a son, yet learned he obedience. *Heb.* v. 8.

We have such an high priest, who is set on the right hand of the throne of the Majesty in the heavens. *Heb.* viii. 1.

In one hour so great riches is come to nought. *Rev.* xviii. 17.

In the midst of the street of it, and of either side of the river, was there the tree of life. *Rev.* xxii. 2.

EXAMPLES OF  
ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Pſalm I.

**B**LESSED is the man, that walketh  
not in the counſel of the ungodly,  
nor ſtandeth in the way of ſinners, nor  
ſitteth in the ſeat of the ſcornful.

But his delight is in the law of the  
Lord, and in his law doth he meditate  
day and night.

And he ſhall be like a tree planted  
by the rivers of water, that bringeth  
forth his fruit in his ſeaſon; his leaf  
alſo ſhall not wither, and whatſoever  
he doeth ſhall proſper.

The ungodly are not ſo: but are  
like the chaff which the wind driveth  
away.

Therefore the ungodly ſhall not  
ſtand in the judgment, nor ſinners in  
the congregation of the righteous.

For the Lord knoweth the way of  
the righteous: but the way of the  
ungodly ſhall periſh.

## Pſalm XIX.

THE heavens declare the glory of God : and the firmament ſheweth his handy-work.

Day unto day uttereth ſpeech, and night unto night ſheweth knowledge.

There is no ſpeech nor language where their voice is not heard.

Their line is gone out through all the earth, and their words to the end of the world : in them hath he ſet a tabernacle for the ſun,

Which is as a bridegroom coming out of his chamber, and rejoiceth as a ſtrong man to run a race.

His going forth is from the end of the heaven, and his circuit unto the ends of it : and there is nothing hid from the heat thereof.

The law of the Lord is perfect, converting the ſoul : the testimony of the Lord is ſure, making wiſe the ſimple.

The ſtatutes of the Lord are right, rejoicing the heart : the commandment of the Lord is pure, enlightning the eyes.

The

The fear of the Lord is clean, enduring for ever: the judgments of the Lord are true, and righteous altogether.

More to be desired are they than gold, yea, than much fine gold: sweeter also than honey and the honey-comb.

Moreover, by them is thy servant warned: and in keeping of them there is great reward.

Who can understand his errors? cleanse thou me from secret faults.

Keep back thy servant also from presumptuous sins, let them not have dominion over me: then shall I be upright, and I shall be innocent from the great transgression.

Let the words of my mouth, and the meditation of my heart be acceptable in thy sight, O Lord my strength and my redeemer.

SELECT SENTENCES and PASSAGES  
from the most celebrated Authors.

A CONTENTED mind, and a good conscience, will make a man happy in all conditions.



Prosperity gains friends, and adversity tries them.

Complaisance renders a superior amiable, an equal agreeable, and an inferior acceptable.

Without a friend, the world is but a wilderness.

By others' faults, wise men correct their own.

Pitch upon that course of life, which is most pleasant, and custom will render it the most delightful.

Anger may glance into the breast of a wise man, but rests only in the bosom of fools.

He that is truly polite, knows how to contradict with respect, and to please without adulation; and is equally remote from an insipid complaisance, and low familiarity.

Honour thy father with thy whole heart, and forget not the sorrows of thy mother: how canst thou recompense them the things they have done for thee?

Truth is always consistent with itself, and needs nothing to help it out; whereas a lie is troublesome, and  
sets

fets a man's invention on the rack, and one trick needs a great many more to make it good.

Many men have been capable of doing a wise thing, more a cunning thing, but very few a generous thing.

If gratitude is due from man to man, how much more from man to his Creator? The Supreme Being does not only confer upon us those bounties, which proceed more immediately from his hand, but even those benefits, which are conveyed to us by others. Every blessing we enjoy, by what means soever it may be derived upon us, is the gift of him, who is the great author of good, and father of mercies.

When *Socrates* was told that his judges had sentenced him to death; And hath not nature (said he) passed the same sentence upon them?

He, who swears, tells us his bare word is not to be credited.

True modesty is ashamed of every thing that is criminal; false modesty of every thing that is unfashionable.

Nothing can be honourable, which is not virtuous: among the *Romans*,

the entrance to the temple of honour always lay through the temple of virtue.

A man truly modest is as much so when alone, as in company; and as subject to a blush in his closet, as when the eyes of multitudes are upon him.

The envious man is in pain, upon all occasions which ought to give him pleasure. The relish of his life is inverted, and the objects which administer the highest satisfaction to those who are exempt from this passion, give the quickest pangs to those who are subject to it. All the perfections of their fellow-creatures are odious: youth, beauty, valour and wisdom, are provocations of their displeasure. But if we consider the envious man in delight, it is like reading the feat of a giant in romance: the magnificence of his house consists in the many limbs of men, whom he has slain.

Zealous men are ever displaying to you the strength of their belief, while judicious men are shewing you the grounds of it.

Avarice

Avarice is the most opposite of all characters to that of God Almighty ; whose alone it is to give, and not receive.

My lords ! (says he) with humble submission, That, that I say is this ; that that, that that gentleman has advanced is not that, that he should have proved to your lordships. *Spect.*

Harmony of period, and melody of stile, have greater weight than is generally imagined, in the judgment we pass upon writing and writers. As a proof of this, let us reflect, what texts of scripture, what lines in poetry, or what periods, we most remember, and quote, either in verse or prose, and we shall find them to be only musical ones.

*Whoever thinks a faultless piece to see,  
Thinks what ne'er was, nor is, nor e'er  
shall be.*

*In ev'ry work regard the writer's end,  
Since none can compass more than they intend.  
And if the means be just, the conduct true,  
Applause, in spite of trivial faults, is due.*

Pope, Ess. on Crit.

*A little learning is a dangerous thing ;  
 Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring :  
 There shallow draughts intoxicate the brain,  
 And drinking largely sobers us again.*

Pope, Ess. on Crit.

*See from the brake the whirring pheasant  
 springs,  
 And mounts exulting on triumphant wings :  
 Short is his joy ; he feels the fiery wound,  
 Flutters in blood, and panting beats the ground.  
 Ah, what avail his glossy, varying dyes,  
 His purple crest, and scarlet circled eyes,  
 The vivid green his shining plumes unfold,  
 His painted wings, and breast that flames  
 with gold.*

Pope's Windsor Forest.

*Now shield with shield, helmet with  
 helmet clos'd,  
 To armour armour, lance to lance oppos'd,  
 Host against host, with shadowy squadrons  
 drew,  
 The sounding darts in iron tempests flew,  
 Victors and vanquish'd join promiscuous cries,  
 And shrilling shouts and dying groans arise ;  
 With streaming blood, the slippery fields are  
 dy'd,*

*And slaughter'd heroes swell the dreadful tide.*

Pope's Homer.

— Now

————— Now storming fury rose,  
 And clamour, such as heard in heav'n till now  
 Was never, arms on armour clashing bray'd  
 Horrible discord, and the madding wheels  
 Of brazen chariots rag'd; dire was the noise  
 Of conflict; over-head the dismal hiss  
 Of fiery darts in flaming volleys flew,  
 And flying, vaulted either host with fire.  
 So under fiery cope together rush'd  
 Both battles main, with furious assault  
 And inextinguishable rage; all heaven  
 Resounded, and had earth been there, all earth  
 Had to her centre shook.

Milton's Par. Lost.

So spake the seraph Abdiel, faithful found  
 Among the faithless, faithful only he;  
 Among innumerable false; unmov'd,  
 Unshaken, uneduc'd, unterrify'd,  
 His loyalty he kept, his love, his zeal:  
 Nor number, nor example with him wrought  
 To swerve from truth, nor change his constant  
                   mind,  
 Though single. From amidst them forth he  
                   pass'd  
 Long way through hostile scorn, which he  
                   sustain'd,  
 Superior, nor of violence fear'd ought;  
 And, with retorted scorn, his back he turn'd.  
 On those proud tow'rs to swift destruction  
                   decom'd.

Ditto.

GREEK

## GREEK EPIGRAMS translated.

On Orpheus, written by Antipater.

No longer, Orpheus, shall thy sacred strains  
Lead stones, and trees, and beasts along the  
                  plains ;

No longer sooth the boisterous winds to sleep,  
Or still the billows of the raging deep ;  
For thou art gone, the Muses mourn'd thy fall  
In solemn strains, thy mother most of all.  
Ye mortals idly for your sons ye moan,  
If thus a goddess could not save her own.

On HOMER, by Alpheus of Mytilene.

Still in our ears Andromache complains,  
And still in sight the fate of Troy remains,  
Still Ajax fights, still Hector's dragg'd along :  
Such strange enchantment dwells in Homer's  
                  song ;

Whose birth could more than one poor realm  
                  adorn,  
For all the world is proud that he was born.

On ANACREON, by Antipater.

This tomb be thine, Anacreon ; all around  
Let ivy wreath, let flowrets deck the ground,  
And from its earth, enrich'd with such a prize,  
Let wells of milk, and streams of wine arise :

So



*So will thine ashes yet a pleasure know,  
If any pleasure reach the shades below.*

On EURIPIDES, by Ion.

*Divine Euripides, this tomb we see  
So fair, is not a monument for thee,  
So much as thou for it ; since all will own,  
Thy name and lasting praise adorns the stone.*

On SOPHOCLES, by Simonides.

*Wind, gentle ever-green, to form a shade  
Around the tomb, where Sophocles is laid.  
Sweet ivy wind thy boughs, and interwine  
With blushing roses and the circling vine :  
Thus will thy lasting leaves, with beauties  
hung,  
Prove grateful emblems of the lays he sung ;  
Whose soul exalted, like a god of wit,  
Among the Muses and the Graces writ.*

Spect.

EPITAPH on Mr. GAY.

*Of manners gentle, of affections mild ;  
In wit a man ; simplicity a child :  
With native humour temp'ring virtuous rage,  
Form'd to delight at once, and last the age :  
Above temptation in a low estate,  
And uncorrupted ev'n among the great :  
A safe companion, and an easy friend,  
Unblam'd through life, lamented in thy end.*

*These*

*These are thy honours! not that here thy bust  
Is mix'd with heroes, or with kings thy dust;  
But that the worthy and the good shall say,  
Striking their pensive bosoms — Here lies*  
GAY.

Pope.

### ODE on SOLITUDE,

Written by Mr. Pope when about twelve Years  
old.

*Happy the man whose wish and care  
A few paternal acres bound,  
Content to breathe his native air  
In his own ground.*

*Whose herds with milk, whose fields with  
bread,  
Whose flocks supply him with attire,  
Whose trees, in summer, yield him shade,  
In winter, fire.*

*Bless'd who can unconcern'dly find  
Hours, days and years slide soft away,  
In health of body, peace of mind,  
Quiet by day,*

*Sound sleep by night; study and ease,  
Together mix'd; sweet recreation;  
And innocence, which most does please,  
With Meditation.*

Thus

*Thus let me live, unseen, unknown,  
Thus unlamented let me die;  
Steal from the world, and not a stone  
Tell where I lie.*

E L E G Y to the Memory of an  
unfortunate LADY, v. 47.

*What can atone (oh ever injur'd shade!)  
Thy fate unpity'd, and thy rites unpaid?  
No friend's complaint, no kind domestic tear  
Pleas'd thy pale ghost, or grac'd thy mournful  
bier;*

*By foreign hands thy dying eyes were clos'd,  
By foreign hands thy decent limbs compos'd,  
By foreign hands thy humble grave adorn'd,  
By strangers honour'd, and by strangers  
mourn'd!*

*What tho' no friends in sable weeds appear,  
Grieve for an hour, perhaps, then mourn a year,  
And bear about the mockery of woe  
To midnight dances, and the public show?  
What tho' no weeping loves thy ashes grace,  
Nor polish'd marble emulate thy face?  
What tho' no sacred earth allow thee room,  
Nor hallow'd dirge be mutter'd o'er thy tomb?  
Yet shall thy grave with rising flow'rs be dress'd,  
And the green turf lie lightly on thy breast:  
There shall the morn her earliest tears bestow,  
There the first roses of the year shall blow;*

*While*

*While angels with their silver wings o'er shade  
The ground now sacred by thy relics made.*

*So peaceful rests without a stone a name,  
What once had beauty, titles, wealth and fame.  
How lov'd, how honour'd once, avails thee not,  
To whom related, or by whom begot;  
A heap of dust alone remains of thee  
'Tis all thou art, and all the proud shall be!*

*Poets themselves must fall like those they sung,  
Deaf the prais'd ear, and mute the tuneful  
tongue.*

*Ev'n he whose soul now melts in mournful lays,  
Shall shortly want the generous tear he pays.  
Then from his closing eyes thy form shall part,  
And the last pang shall tear thee from his heart;  
Life's idle bus'ness at one gasp be o'er,  
The muse forgot, and thou below'd no more!*

Pope.

## M O R N I N G   H Y M N.

*THESE are thy glorious works, Parent of good!  
Almighty! thine this universal frame,  
Thus wondrous fair! Thyself how wondrous then!  
Unspeakable! who sitt'st above these heav'ns,  
To us invisible, or dimly seen  
In these thy lowliest works; yet these declare  
Thy goodness beyond thought, and pow'r divine.  
Speak ye who best can tell, ye sons of light,  
Angels; for ye behold him, and with songs  
And choral symphonies, day without night,*

Circle

*Circle his throne rejoicing; ye in heav'n,  
On earth join all ye creatures to extol  
Him first, him last, him midst, and without end.  
Fairest of stars, last in the train of night,  
If better thou belong not to the dawn,  
Sure pledge of day, that crown'st the smiling morn  
With thy bright circlet, praise him in thy sphere,  
While day arises, that sweet hour of prime.  
Thou sun, of this great world both eye and soul,  
Acknowledge him thy greater; sound his praise  
In thy eternal course, both when thou climb'st,  
And when high noon hast gain'd, and when thou fall'st.  
Moon that now meets the orient sun, now fly'st  
With the fix'd stars, fix'd in their orb that flies;  
And ye five other wand'ring fires that move  
In mystic dance not without song, resound  
His praise, who out of darkness call'd up light.  
Air, and ye elements, the eldest birth  
Of nature's womb, that in quaternion run  
Perpetual circle, multiform, and mix,  
And nourish all things; let your ceaseless change  
Vary to our great Maker still new praise.  
Ye mists and exhalations, that now rise  
From hill or streaming lake, dusky or gray,  
Till the sun paint your fleecy skirts with gold,  
In honour to the world's great Author rise,  
Whether to deck with clouds th' uncolour'd sky,  
Or wet the thirsty earth with falling showers,  
Rising or falling still advance his praise.  
His praise, ye winds, that from four quarters blow,  
Breathe soft or loud; and wave your tops, ye pines,  
With every plant, in sign of worship wave.  
Fountains, and ye, that warble, as ye flow,  
Melodious murmurs, warbling tune his praise.  
Join voices all ye living souls; ye birds,  
That singing up to heaven-gate ascend,  
Bear on your wings, and in your notes his praise.*

*Ye that in waters glide, and ye that walk  
The earth, and stately tread, or lowly creep;  
Witness if I be silent, morn or even,  
To hill or valley, fountain or fresh shade,  
Made vocal by my song, and taught his praise.  
Hail universal Lord, be bounteous still  
To give us only good; and if the night  
Have gather'd aught of evil, or conceal'd,  
Disperse it, as now light dispels the dark.*

MILTON.

THE END.

